

Salaries of teachers—average.....	100, 192
School finances—teachers' fund	128
schoolhouse fund—receipts—expenditures	136
Schoolhouses and sites—number and condition.....	124
School libraries—see special library report.	
School townships—number of	100
School visitation by county superintendents.....	152
Special library report—number of volumes purchased, amount expended	164
State certificates issued by board of educational examiners.....	91
State licenses issued—summary of.....	91, 92
Students in private, denominational and higher institutions—number of	168
Summary of state licenses issued.....	91
Superintendents—county—names and addresses	97
Teachers—number of	100
Number employed in graded schools—salaries.....	184, 188, 192
Townships—school—number of	100
Tuition—average per month—by counties.....	110
Received from non-resident pupils.....	110
Value of schoolhouses and apparatus.....	110
Visitation of schools—by county superintendents.....	152
Warrants—school—outstanding interest-bearing.....	140

PART II, 1920.

Abstract (A)—	Page
Number school rooms—teachers—enumeration.....	242
Tuition—value of houses, apparatus—volumes in library.....	252
Abstract (A-1)—Corporations, directors, schools, teachers, compensations	262
Abstract (A-2)—Pupils, enrollment, tuition, general information.....	266
Abstract (B)—General fund—	
Receipts	270
Disbursements	274
Abstract (B-1)—Schoolhouse fund—	
Receipts	278
Disbursements	278
Abstract (B-2)—Outstanding bonds and interest-bearing warrants....	282
Abstract (C)—Examinations, uniform county certificates issued.....	284
Abstract (D)—	
Report on building—heating, conditions, sites, trees, number having free text books	288
Abstract (D-1)—County superintendents—	
Educational meetings, school visitations, compensation and expenses	290
Abstract (E)—Institutes—	
Date, where held, attendance, receipts, expenditures.....	292
Abstract (E-1)—Institute faculties	296
Abstract (F)—Number corporations, directors	300
Abstract (G)—Libraries—volumes purchased, amount expended, districts provided	302
Abstract (H)—Private and denominational schools—name, location, control, statistics, president	306
Abstract (I)—Graded schools in cities of 3,000 or more population.....	322
Abstract (I-1)—Graded schools in towns from 1,500 to 3,000.....	326
Abstract (I-2)—Graded schools in towns and villages less than 1,500..	330
Consolidated schools—name, location, superintendents, statistics of..	364
General statistics—corporations, teachers, months employed, average attendance	358
Tuition pupils, amounts received, amount paid teachers.....	360
Licenses issued—	
State	234
Uniform county	235
List of county superintendents	239

State of Iowa
1920

REPORT OF THE
STATE LIBRARIAN
FOR THE
BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1920

JOHNSON BRIGHAM
STATE LIBRARIAN

Published by
THE STATE OF IOWA
Des Moines

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Letter of Transmittal.....	3
Board of Library Trustees.....	4
State Librarian's Staff	4
Librarian's Report	5
Books in the Library.....	5
Discontinuance of Printed Book Lists.....	5
Some Notable Accessions to the Library.....	5
Inter-Library Loans	8
The Salary Question a Vital One.....	9
Law and Legislative Reference.....	11
The New Medical Department of the Library.....	12
List of Medical Periodicals in the Library.....	14
Librarian's Financial Statement—Recapitulation.....	19

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

Honorable W. L. Harding, Governor, and President of the Board of Trustees of the Iowa State Library.

Sir: I have the honor to transmit herewith the thirty-eighth biennial report for the biennial period beginning on the first day of July, 1918, and ending on the thirtieth day of June, 1920.

JOHNSON BRIGHAM,
State Librarian.

Des Moines, Iowa, October 1, 1920.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

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Miss Minnie E. Ames.....	Law Department Assistant

Librarian's Report

TO THE HONORABLE WILLIAM L. HARDING,
Governor of Iowa and President of the Board of Trustees
of the Iowa State Library.

SIR: I have the honor to make report for the Iowa State Library, covering the biennial period beginning the first day of July, 1918, and ending the thirtieth day of June, 1920.

BOOKS IN THE LIBRARY

Following is a summary of books in the State Library (exclusive of those in the Historical Department—which are to be reported in a separate report, as prescribed by the law of 1900 “consolidating the miscellaneous portion of the State Library with the Historical Department.”):

Total number of books of record in the Law and General Departments of the State Library, June 30, 1918.....	153,073
Additions to this total during the last biennial period.....	9,885

Making a grand total, June 30, 1920.....162,958
The 9,885 accessions during the last biennial period are distributed as follows:

In the General Library.....	5,167
In the Law Library	2,389
In the Legislative Reference Bureau.....	2,329

During the last year 3,040 volumes have been cataloged in the new Medical Department, the number made up from transfers from the General Library and donations from the Drake Medical Library and from the private libraries of Drs. Hill, Fairchild, Anderson, and others.

DISCONTINUANCE OF PRINTED BOOK-LISTS

In my last report I related at some length, a history of the uses originally made, (chiefly by librarians of the state,) of the several lists of books acquired by the several departments of the State Library during each biennial period, and of the recent changes in library conditions, rendering the continued publication of these lists a seemingly unnecessary expense.

I followed this statement with the recommendation that the publication of the lists be dispensed with in the report of 1918, adding that "if after two years it should seem undesirable to resume the publication of the book-lists in the biennial reports, the librarian would then ask that the omission of same be continued indefinitely."

The recommendation was favorably acted upon by the State Library Board, and the action of the Board was approved by Document Editor Williams.

Two years' experience has confirmed my judgment that a considerable saving of labor and expense can well be made by omitting the book-lists from this report and from future reports.

As our Library Board will not convene again until the middle of January, I have presented the matter to individual members of the Board and they are of one mind with the Document Editor, in that the lists may be omitted from this time on, unless some condition should arise suggesting their publication. I have therefore omitted same from this report.

SOME NOTABLE ACCESSIONS TO THE LIBRARY

Since my last report the General Library, or Miscellaneous Department, has been strengthened by more than five thousand volumes, not a few of which are rare first editions and rare out-of-print works sure to advance in price as their scarcity becomes more apparent. Among the more notable recent additions are the following:

Severance, F. H.—An Old Frontier of France, 2 volumes.
 Wilcox, Marion, ed.—Encyclopedia of Latin America.
 Nolan—History of the War Against Russia, 8 volumes.
 Smith, G. A.—Atlas of the Holy Land.
 Muir, John, Naturalist—Works, 6 volumes.
 Dunlap, William—Rise and Progress of the Arts of Design, 3 volumes.
 Biographia Britannica, 7 volumes.
 Markham, Edwin—Real America in Romance, 13 volumes.
 Southey, Robert—History of the Peninsular War, 6 volumes.
 Nichols, F. M.—Epistles of Erasmus, 2 volumes.
 Camden Society Publications, London, numerous volumes.
 Simonds, F. H.—History of the World War, 5 volumes.
 Brown, A. J.—Mastery of the Far East.
 Egan, Maurice F.—Ten Years Near the German Frontier.
 Galloway, L.—Office Management, Its Principles and Practice.
 Gibbs, Philip—The Way to Victory, 2 volumes.
 Watterson, Henry—History of the Spanish American War.
 Hutchinson, Woods—The Doctor in the War.

Hurd, A.—A British Fleet in the Great War.
 Jellicoe, V.—The Grand Fleet.
 Miller, L. E.—In the Wilds of South America.
 Johnson, Allen, ed.—Chronicles of America, 50 volumes.
 Sokolow, Nahum—History of Zionism.
 Gourko, Basil—War and Revolution in Russia.
 Stone, E. M.—Our French Allies.
 Scott, J. B.—Diplomatic Correspondence Between the United States and Germany.
 Southerne, Thomas—Works of.
 Otway, Thomas—Works of.
 Burleigh, Lady—Life of James, Duke of Osmonde.
 Seton, W. R.—Rise of Nationality in the Balkans.
 Treitschke—History of Germany in the Nineteenth Century.
 Gardiner, S. R.—Impeachment of the Duke of Buckingham.
 Robertson, J. M.—History of Freethought.
 Hunter, G. L.—Decorative Textiles.
 Carpenter & Diedrich—Experimental Engineering.
 Gallatin, A. E.—Portraits of Whistler.
 Cross, W. L.—History of Henry Fielding.
 Chapman, C. E.—History of Spain.
 Hobson, J. A.—Richard Cobden.
 MacMillan—Four Years in the White North.
 O'Brien, M. J.—Hidden Phase of American History.
 Dowden, John—Medieval Church in Scotland.
 Stebbing, E. P.—From Czar to Bolshevik.
 Ward, James—Psychological Principles.
 Lenygon, Francis—Decoration of English Mansions.
 Bourgeois, E.—History of Modern France.
 New York City—Public School Methods.
 Baxter, Sylvester—Spanish-Colonial Architecture in Mexico, 10 volumes.
 Ramsay, S. C.—Small Houses of the Late Georgian Period.
 L'Arte, Paris, 7 volumes.
 Neale, J. P.—Views of the Seats of Noblemen of England, Wales, Etc., 8 volumes.
 University Library of Autobiography, 15 volumes.
 Maresio, Samuele—Galerie des modes et costumes, Francais, 4 volumes.
 American Biblioplist, 3 volumes.
 American Academy of Arts and Sciences, 6 volumes.
 Carnegie Institution of Washington, Publications.
 Kirby, H. P.—Architectural Compositions.
 Koebel, W. H.—South America.
 Abraham, H.—Asphalts and Allied Substances.
 Whitlock, Brand—Belgium.
 Bone, W. A.—Coal and Its Scientific Uses.
 Sabin, Joseph—Bibliography of Bibliography.
 Southey, Robert—Chronicle of the Cid.
 Olrik, Axel—Heroic Legends of Denmark.
 Selden, John—Titles of Honor.

- Morris, William—Sir Galahad and Pygmalion.
 Odom, W. M.—History of Italian Furniture.
 Brangwyn, F.—Prints and Drawings.
 Moulton, J. H.—Grammar of New Testament Greek, 2 volumes.
 Lodge, H. C.—Theodore Roosevelt.
 Dana, E. and others—Century of Science in America.
 Howitt, William—Rural Life in England, 2 volumes.
 Walpole, Horace—Memoirs, 2 volumes.
 The British Critic, 14 volumes.
 Burton, Richard F.—Pilgrimage to El Medinah, 3 volumes.
 Fuller, Thomas—History of the Holy Warre (1647).
 Vizetelly, E. A.—Paris and Her People.
 Watterson, Henry—Marse Henry, 2 volumes.
 Pennell, Joseph—Etchers and Etching.
 Lippincott, H. M.—Early Philadelphia.
 Hopkins, J. C.—Canada at War 1914-18.
 Fiske, B. A.—From Midshipman to Rear Admiral.
 Walpole, Horace—Anecdotes of Painting in England, 5 volumes.
 Hillis, N. D.—Rebuilding Europe.
 Cousins and Riley—Colonial Architecture.
 Hornblow, Arthur—History of the Theatre in America.
 Navinson, H. W.—The Dardanelles Campaign.
 Ludendorff, E. von—Ludendorff's Own Story, 2 volumes.
 Kingford, William—History of Canada, 4 volumes.
 Trevelyan, G. M.—Scenes from Italy's War.
 Booth, Mary L.—History of the City of New York, 2 volumes.
 Moore, Thomas—Odes of Anacreon (1800).
 Stannard, M. N.—Colonial Virginia.
 Von Tirpitz, G. A.—My Memoirs, 2 volumes.
 Maxwell—Theodore Hook, 3 volumes.
 American Expeditionary Forces in Action.
 St. Clair, L.—Story of the Liberty Loans.
 Atlas of Latin America.
 Smith, J. A.—In France with the A. E. F.
 Hastings, J.—Dictionary of Christ and the Gospels, 2 volumes.
 American Book Prices Current.
 Edwards, George Wharton—Holland of Today.
 National Educational Association, Addresses, Etc.

INTER-LIBRARY LOANS

The Miscellaneous, or General, Department of the State Library, is primarily a reference library, a central source of supply for students, scholars, clubs and club members. Presumably the many thousands of books in this department are on its shelves awaiting readers. Practically only a small percentage of the works are in use at any one time; and, practically only a few who reside outside the Capital City find it convenient to visit the library and remain

for a sufficient length of time to conduct an investigation requiring thorough research.

It is the aim of the librarian to make the General Library useful to the citizens of Iowa regardless of distance from the library center. To this end he is glad to avail himself of the excellent distributing system of the Iowa Library Commission, of which by virtue of his office he is a member, and, by election, its chairman.

Should an individual, or club, or school, especially desire any work, or works, not in the nearest local library, and not in the circulating library of the Iowa Library Commission, the nearest local librarian has only to apply to the Library Commission for same. The Secretary of the Commission is permitted to borrow from the General Library and make the loans through the Commission's regular channels. As the General Library and the Library Commission are in the same building, the transfer is made easily and without delay. In full co-ordination and co-operation with the Commission, the General Library is thus able to serve the entire state.

Where loans cannot be conveniently made through a local library, requests from responsible individuals, made through the Commission's secretary or directly through the state librarian, are promptly honored, the only exception being in case of extra-valuable works and books in such constant use as to be so many working tools of the library. The books so loaned are subject to recall in case there should be urgent call for them at the central library. The sole expense of such loans is the parcel-post, or express, charges both ways.

THE SALARY QUESTION A VITAL ONE

With an increase in prices since 1914 estimated by statisticians at 165 per cent. and the recent drop in prices estimated at only 25 per cent, and with the experts practically agreed in that the temporary panic of manufacturers and middlemen practically overcome by diminished production as the result of strikes and layoffs, and with rentals of rooms still out of all proportion to salaries paid, school boards, library boards, corporations, merchants and professional men have materially raised the salaries of men and women in their employ, and are considering the necessity of raising them still higher.

The state, through its legislative committee on Retrenchment and Reform, has measurably increased the salaries of employes of the

state—for which increase all are duly appreciative. Without such increase, the employes of the state could not possibly have made their ends meet. But, the fact remains that living expenses are still so high that the old problem of living within one's income is still ever-present, weakening the *morale* of many and inducing not a few to seek more lucrative employment elsewhere.

One feature of the salary question has not been given due consideration. Librarians are, from the nature of their work, experts, most of them with library school training, and that preceded by high school, college and university training, supplemented by years of experience in the intricacies of practical librarianship. And yet the average salaries paid them by the state are scarcely, if any, more than the wages janitors and other untrained workmen are now receiving. I would not see the wages of this worthy class of employes reduced; but I would have the salary list of librarians who have spent years in training, and thousands of dollars in preparation for library service, fixed at rates commensurate with that of trained teachers in the public schools of our cities.

Let me give a concrete instance: A cataloger who has been sixteen years in the service of the state, with a background of university training and an additional two years in a library school, recently "turned down" an eighteen hundred dollar position with a promise of a considerable "raise." Why? Chiefly because of her loyalty to the state and her interest in the further building up of our great State Library. She is now receiving \$1,400 a year, a recent advance from \$1,100. Can the state rely on her continued loyalty, when, month after month, she finds her expenses eating into her income deeper, if possible, than a few years ago when the purchasing power of her \$1,100 was far in excess of that of her present salary, \$1,400?

This is only one instance of a condition confronting the State's librarian at the present time, a condition which calls loudly for remedy at the hands of the next General Assembly. If the *morale* of the State Library is ever to remain where it is, the rich state of Iowa should see to it that highly trained and thoroughly experienced librarians are paid considerably more than a generous dealer recently stated in the public press that he was paying the scrub-women in his employ. The quality of service should surely be more substantially recognized in all lines of service to the state. In no other way can service be made a badge of distinction to the public servant and an honor and source of profit to the state. Hand-

to-mouth service never pays, and a great state should be first to point the moral.

LAW AND LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE

The law and legislative reference department has been keeping pace with the increased demands made upon it. Many new works on sociology, economics and political economy have been added. References and cross references to these and other material make the legislative reference section of the library exceedingly popular not only with the public but also with the many debating teams that visit the library for reference materials. During and prior to the session of the General Assembly both the law department and the legislative reference bureau are in constant demand.

The document division has been greatly strengthened. Collected and separate departmental reports have been received and pamphlet editions grouped chronologically and bound, thereby making one of the best collections to be found in the country, thus enabling this division to serve research workers and legislators with efficiency and speed.

During the past biennial, the law library has greatly advanced toward completeness and the highest attainable efficiency. Many early editions have been purchased toward completing the library's already fine collections. Anticipating the future needs of a constitutional convention, the law librarian has added quite a number of constitutional convention journals and debates from other states and other appropriate material.

The library's collection of international law has been greatly strengthened, also its collection of foreign laws and decisions. With our expanding foreign trade and commerce, the librarian has anticipated greater demands. Among the recent accessions are the statute laws of Argentina, Belgium laws, French, Japanese and Spanish statutes. The library recently received Norway laws, 1660-1911 inclusive. Besides these, Canadian laws and laws from our island possessions. The library's collection of the laws of the Indian Nations is quite complete as is that of the impeachment trials of the world; also a collection of the laws and decisions of industrial arbitration and workmen's compensation.

The law library is well equipped and prepared to meet the needs of the legislature at its forthcoming arduous session, when a complete code revision will be up for consideration, and this to be followed by a revision of the constitution.

THE NEW MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE LIBRARY

A paper in a recent number of the *Scientific Monthly*, by Dr. D. Fraser Harris, entitled "The Medical and Allied Professions as a State Service" brings to my attention the interesting fact that Iowa is in the front line of progress, with its ably managed State Board of Health, its Hygienic Laboratory, its State Board of Medical Examiners, its Department of Vital Statistics and its policy of Hotel Inspection.

The last General Assembly went one step farther toward the goal of Public Safety by the creation of a Medical Department of the Iowa State Library, the object of which is, briefly stated, the creation and building up of a department of public service which shall render valuable aid to the citizens of Iowa, through the medical profession, in some measure commensurate to the service rendered the public by the law department through the state courts and the bar of Iowa.

The plan of service contemplated by the projectors of the new Medical Department is in one respect unique in the history of medical libraries. The lawyer retained in an important case can take time to "camp down" in the State Law Library and work up his case, either under pressure or at his leisure; but the physician, or surgeon, cannot well leave his practice for even a day to consult the reports and authorities in a single case. Even if he could take the time, the case in hand might be too serious to admit of delay.

From long association with the State's Traveling Library—with its loaning system extending to every county in Iowa—I conceived the idea of utilizing the system in the proposed Medical Department. Presenting my scheme of utilization to my fellow State Librarians at a conference at Washington, D. C., a few years ago, I found it met with their enthusiastic approval, and was urged to try it out in Iowa and, later, report the measure of success it should attain. I found that nearly every state library and large reference library in the country had its problem in the shape of collections of medical works which remained on the shelves practically unused, with the certainty that new purchases would share the same fate. The traveling library plan proposed would measurably solve the problem.

In the conference referred to, a valid objection was raised, namely, that it would be unsafe to loan, through the mails or other-

wise, the library's serial volumes, as the loss of a single volume would break the set.

Another valid objection was raised, namely, that, even if safety were reasonably guaranteed—by insurance or registration—the expense of mailing, or expressing, a number of medical works, or even a single thick quarto volume, would in many cases be prohibitive. The information desired would probably be contained in only a few pages of the volume, or volumes, desired.

My experience in borrowing for local physicians and surgeons—notably Drs. Fay and Steindler—enabled me to meet both these objections. I had found on application, for temporary loans, to Dr. Andrews of the John Crerar Library, Chicago, that the Doctor had harnessed photography to the service of his library. In response to my requests for loans, I would receive a courteous letter informing me that it was not deemed wise to loan books which might be called for at any time, or volumes which if lost could not be replaced, and so, to avoid risk of loss and, too, the expense of transmission, if I would indicate the article, or articles, desired, the pages containing them would be photographed upon thin cardboard and mailed to me, the only expense attending the process being the time consumed in making the impressions—a small expense at most—the sheet of cardboard to become the property of the party to whom they are sent. I found that Dr. Fay's secretary, Mrs. Luginbuhl, had a thorough filing system in which these sheets were included for possible future reference.

Acting on this suggestion several years ago, I asked the Executive Council to purchase a photostat, then anticipating the creation of a Medical Department. This machine conveniently arranged for photographing book pages, is now at my disposal, thus disposing of the objections raised by my library associates.

But there remained the one thing needful in every library: the librarian—not a mere book-handler and cataloger, but one who knows where to find what is wanted, and, given a subject, can supply the desired information. I am happy to be able to state that after several months devoted to the scientific cataloging of several thousand books and periodicals, we are now ready to supply the wants of the profession. On the first of October, 1920, Miss Margaret Brinton, Medical Librarian of Yale University Library, will enter upon her duties as librarian of the Medical Department of the Iowa State Library. Miss Brinton comes with the strongest recommendations from Yale and from the Leland Stanford Uni-

versity of California, and I take pleasure in informing those interested that, with Miss Brinton's trained assistance, we will soon be able to do much to justify the hopes of the State Medical Society and the action of the last General Assembly, by responding to calls for assistance in the way of information from members and students of the medical profession. Of course, it will take time to make the new service wholly satisfactory; all we dare hope is that with every recurring year, it may more nearly approach completeness.

LIST OF MEDICAL PERIODICALS IN THE LIBRARY

The 3,040 volumes added to the Medical Department during the first year of its existence, including those turned over from the General Library and those donated by Drake University Medical Library, the Medical Library Club, the Iowa Medical Journal, the State Board of Health, the Des Moines Women's Clinic, Drs. Hill, Fairchild, Anderson, Criley, Lowery, Schooler, Dorr, and many other individuals, form a strong nucleus for the future great medical library of the state, now in the making. Included in the new accessions to this department is a long list of standard periodicals recommended by the standing advisory committee of the State Medical Society, Drs. Hill, Fairchild, Bierring, Fay and Royal. With the aid of the department's card catalogue, supplemented by the Index Medicus published by the Carnegie Institute of Washington, and the Quarterly Cumulative Index to Current Medical Literature published by the American Medical Association, Chicago, it will be possible for the medical librarian to supply the physicians and surgeons of the state, on inquiry, with valuable current contributions to knowledge as made from month to month in these standard periodicals.

A list of the better known medical periodicals represented in this department follows:

- American institute of homeopathy. Journal. Chicago.
5, 7 to date, 1912 to date.
- American institute of homeopathy. Transactions. Philadelphia.
40-47, 51-61; 1887-1905.
- American journal of anatomy. Philadelphia.
1-18, 27 to date, 1901-15, 1920 to date.
- American journal of diseases of children. Chicago.
1-3, 5-12, 14-16; 1911-18.
- American journal of insanity. Baltimore.
1-6, 10, 15-21, 38-55, 57-63, 69, 72, 76 to date, 1844 to date.

- American journal of obstetrics. New York. Discontinued with volume 80.
9-12, 14-15, 17-42, 56-57, 59-61, 63-80; 1876-1919.
- American journal of ophthalmology. Chicago.
3d series, 1 to date, 1918 to date.
- American journal of orthopedic surgery. Philadelphia. Discontinued
with volume 16.
5-12, 14-16; 1907-1918.
- American journal of pharmacy. Philadelphia.
8 to date, 1836 to date.
- American journal of physiology. Baltimore.
28-30, 34, 36 to date, 1911 to date.
- American journal of public health. Boston.
2 to date, 1912 to date.
- American journal of roentgenology. New York.
3 to date, 1916 to date.
- American journal of syphilis. St. Louis.
1-2, 4 to date, 1917 to date.
- American journal of the medical sciences. Philadelphia.
1 to date, 1827 to date.
- American medical association. Journal. Chicago.
1 to date, 1883 to date.
- American medical association. Transactions. Discontinued with volume
33.
8, 24, 29-30, 32-33; 1855-82.
- American medicine. Burlington, Vt.
1-10, 16, 18-20; 1901-14.
- American pharmaceutical association. Proceedings. Discontinued with
volume 59.
1-2, 4, 6-58; 1852-1910.
- American urological association. Transactions.
2-6, 8-10; 1908-16.
- Anatomical record. Philadelphia.
1-6; 1906-12.
- Annals of hygiene. Philadelphia.
1-11; 1884-96.
- Annals of otology, rhinology and laryngology. St. Louis.
23, 29 to date, 1914, 1920 to date.
- Annals of surgery. Philadelphia.
20-66, 71 to date, 1894 to date.
- Archives des maladies de l'appareil digestif. Paris.
10 to date, 1919 to date.
- Archives of diagnosis. New York.
1 to date, 1908 to date.
- Archives of internal medicine. Chicago.
3 to date, 1909 to date.
- Archives of neurology and psychiatry. Chicago.
1 to date, 1919 to date.
- Archives of pediatrics. New York.
7-12, 25 to date, 1890 to date.

- Asclepiad. London. Discontinued with volume 11.
1-11; 1884-95.
- Boston medical and surgical journal. Boston.
33-34, 36-51, 54-113, 177 to date, 1845 to date.
- British medical journal. London.
1907-15, 1920 to date.
- Dementia praecox studies. Chicago.
1 to date, 1918 to date.
- Deutsche medicinische Wochenschrift. Leipzig.
24-27, 34-40; 1898-1914.
- Index medicus. Washington. None published between April, 1899, and January, 1903. During this interval Bibliographia medica was issued by the Institut de bibliographie of Paris.
1-21; 2d series, 1 to date, 1879 to date.
- International clinics. Philadelphia.
1-8, 10-25; 1891-1915.
- Iowa homeopathic journal. Des Moines.
6-7, 9-12, 15 to date, 1912 to date.
- Iowa medical journal. Des Moines. Discontinued with volume 20.
1-3, 5, 7-20; 1895-1914.
- Iowa state medical reporter. Des Moines. Discontinued with volume 4.
1-4; 1883-88.
- Iowa state medical society. Journal. Des Moines.
1 to date, 1911 to date.
- Iowa state medical society. Transactions.
1, 3-23, 1871-1905.
- Johns Hopkins hospital bulletin. Baltimore.
1 to date, 1890 to date.
- Journal of bacteriology. Baltimore.
1 to date, 1916 to date.
- Journal of biological chemistry. New York.
2-10, 24 to date, 1906-11, 1916 to date.
- Journal of cancer research. Baltimore.
1 to date, 1916 to date.
- Journal of comparative neurology and psychology. Philadelphia.
1-29; 1891-1918.
- Journal of cutaneous and genito-urinary diseases. Chicago.
1-13; 1882-95.
- Journal of experimental medicine. Baltimore.
7 to date, 1905 to date.
- Journal of immunology. Baltimore.
1 to date, 1916 to date.
- Journal of infectious diseases. Chicago.
1-5, 9, 11-21, 25 to date, 1904 to date.
- Journal of laboratory and clinical medicine. St. Louis.
1 to date, 1915 to date.
- Journal of medical research. Boston.
24 to date, 1911 to date.

- Journal of nervous and mental diseases. New York.
7-11, 34, 38 to date, 1880 to date.
- Journal of orthopaedic surgery. Lincoln.
2 to date, 1920 to date.
- Journal of pharmacology and experimental therapeutics. Baltimore.
1 to date, 1909 to date.
- Journal of the American institute of homeopathy (see American institute of homeopathy. Journal).
- Journal of the American medical association (see American medical association. Journal).
- Journal of the Iowa state medical society (see Iowa state medical society. Journal).
- Lancet. London.
1873, 1877, 1881, 1884, 1890-95, 1911-14, 1920 to date.
- Medical and surgical reporter. Philadelphia. Discontinued with volume 78.
17-64; 1867-91.
- Medical news. Philadelphia. Discontinued with volume 87.
12-14, 24-26, 30-36, 40, 42-87; 1866-1905.
- Medical record. New York.
9-90; 1874-1916.
- Mental hygiene. New York.
2 to date, 1918 to date.
- Military surgeon. Washington.
2, 6, 28-29, 33, 35, 37 to date, 1892 to date.
- Mitteilungen aus der medizinischen Fakultät der kaiserlichen Universität zu Tokyo (see Tokyo. Imperial university. College of medicine. Mitteilungen).
- New England journal of medicine and surgery. Boston. Discontinued with volume 15.
1-15; 1812-26.
- New York medical journal. New York.
15, 83 to date, 1872, 1906 to date.
- Pathological society of London. Transactions. Discontinued with volume 58.
1-58; 1848-1907.
- Practitioner. London.
8-14, 16-19, 24-27, 29-30; 1872-83.
- Progressive medicine. Philadelphia.
1899-1919.
- Quarterly cumulative index to current medical literature. Chicago.
1 to date, 1916 to date.
- Retrospect of practical medicine and surgery. American ed. New York.
Discontinued with volume 123, 1901.
1-105; 1840-92.
- Revue de chirurgie. Paris.
58 to date, 1920 to date.
- Revue de médecine. Paris.
37 to date, 1920 to date.

Royal sanitary institute, London. Journal.

7-22, 24, 35; 1885-1915.

Royal society of medicine, London. Pathological section. Proceedings.

1-12; 1907-19.

Sanitarian. New York. Discontinued with volume 52.

1-52; 1873-1904.

Sanitary institute of Great Britain (see Royal sanitary institute).

Surgery, gynecology and obstetrics. Chicago.

1 to date, 1905 to date.

Therapeutic gazette. Detroit.

6-19, 22, 24-41; 1882-1917.

Tokyo. Imperial university. College of medicine. Mitteilungen.

8, 11-14, 16, 19-21; 1908-19.

U. S. Surgeon-general's office, Washington. Index catalogue of the library.

1-16, 2d series 1-21, 3d series 1 to date; 1880 to date.

Virchows Archiv für pathologische Anatomie. Berlin.

203-218; 1911-14.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Following is a detailed financial statement covering the expenditures of the four departments under the State Library Board during the last biennial period:

RECAPITULATION

Of Librarian's Financial Statement, Published in Full in Report of the Executive Council, June 30, 1918, to July 1, 1920

MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT

Books purchased	\$ 6,987.89
Periodicals purchased	2,670.54
Binding	1,313.27
Carriage	212.26
Miscellaneous	350.41

Total\$11,534.37

LAW DEPARTMENT

Books purchased	\$ 7,330.66
Periodicals purchased	772.95
Binding	1,005.70
Carriage	227.67
Miscellaneous	338.13

Total\$ 9,675.11

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAU

(Law Department)

Books purchased	\$ 979.72
Periodicals purchased	513.67
Binding	544.70
Miscellaneous	355.07

Total\$ 2,393.16

HISTORICAL DEPARTMENT

Printing	\$ 334.45
Books and periodicals.....	6,034.65
Newspapers	1,433.54
Portraiture	396.72
Maps and Manuscripts.....	224.50
Museum	642.41
Archives	327.99
Carriage	218.31
Miscellaneous	334.42
World War	395.57
Total	\$10,342.56

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

Books purchased	\$ 199.52
Periodicals purchased	913.71
Binding	278.77
Carriage	31.12
Miscellaneous	105.54
Total	\$ 1,528.66
Total of all departments.....	35,473.86

Respectfully submitted,
 JOHNSON BRIGHAM,
State Librarian.

STATE OF IOWA

1920

REPORT OF THE

IOWA LIBRARY COMMISSION

FOR THE

Biennial Period July 1, 1918

TO

June 30, 1920

JULIA A. ROBINSON
 Secretary

Published by
 THE STATE OF IOWA
 Des Moines

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

HON. WILLIAM L. HARDING, *Governor of Iowa*:

In compliance with Section 2888-f, Chapter 18-A, Supplement to the Code of Iowa, I herewith transmit the tenth report of the Iowa Library Commission for the biennial period, July 1, 1918 to June 30, 1920.

JULIA A. ROBINSON,
Secretary, Iowa Library Commission.

Des Moines, Nov. 1, 1920.

IOWA LIBRARY COMMISSION.

MEMBERS EX-OFFICIO.

JOHNSON BRIGHAM, *State Librarian, Chairman.*
WALTER A. JESSUP, *President State University.*
P. E. McCLENAHAN, *State Superintendent Public Instruction.*

MEMBERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR.

MRS. HORACE M. TOWNER, Corning.
MRS. HENRY J. HOWE, Marshalltown.
MRS. A. J. BARKLEY, Boone.
W. R. ORCHARD, Council Bluffs.

MISS JULIA A. ROBINSON, *Secretary and Director of Library Extension.*
HEADQUARTERS: State Historical Building.

IOWA LIBRARY COMMISSION

STATE OF IOWA

WHAT IT IS.

The Iowa Library Commission is the state board created by law to promote the extension and efficiency of library work in Iowa.

This law was passed by the Twenty-eighth General Assembly in March, 1900. According to its provisions, the Library Commission is composed of three ex-officio members, the State Librarian, the President of the State University and the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and of four members appointed by the Governor for terms of five years each, two of whom must be women. These serve *without* compensation and employ a secretary not of their number to carry on the work of the commission.

For this work covering the entire state, an appropriation of \$15,000.00 is made, which is less than Cedar Rapids, Davenport, Des Moines, Sioux City, and Waterloo each receives in its individual community.

A NECESSARY DISTINCTION.

The Library Commission should be distinguished from the *State* Library, which is an entirely separate department under a board of its own, to which the Library Commission is related only as it is to the State University and the Department of Public Instruction in having the State Librarian, President of the State University and Superintendent of Public Instruction as ex-officio members of the Library Commission.

The State Library is a state *reference* library, while the Library Commission has under its supervision, the entire library interests of the state and in addition operates the Traveling Library, from which books are *loaned* throughout the state, as can not be done from a reference library.

They are two separate state departments, doing different kinds of library work without *duplication*.

ACTIVITIES OF THE COMMISSION.

Extension and Supervision. The duties of the Library Commission, as defined by law are:

(1) To "give advice and counsel to all free and other public libraries, and to all communities which may propose to establish them as to the best means of establishing and maintaining such libraries, the selection of books, cataloguing, and other details of library management. It may print such lists and circulars of information as it shall deem necessary and as approved by the executive council, * * * * and perform such other public services as may seem to it for the best interests of the state."

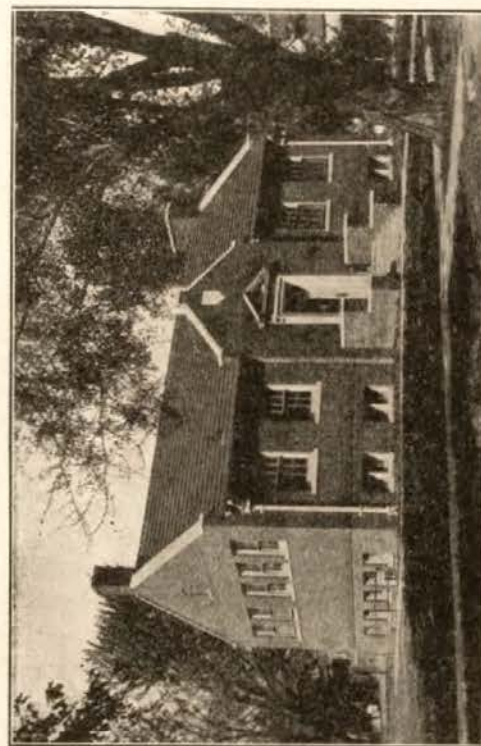
"The said commission shall employ a secretary, not of its own number. It shall be the duty of said secretary, * * * * to act under the direction of the commission, in supervising the work of the Traveling Libraries, in organizing new libraries and in improving those already established and in general, to perform such other duties as may be assigned by the commission." What has been and is being done in carrying out the provision of this law is briefly given in the following report.

Public Libraries. During the twenty years of the commission's existence, the number of tax supported libraries has increased in the state from forty-eight in 1900 to one hundred and forty on July 1, 1920. Four of these, Adel, Alta, Primghar, and Toledo were added during the past two years.

Many of these libraries would never have been started and most of them would be far less efficient today, had they not received the help which the secretary and her assistants have given through personal visits to communities and libraries, addresses at public meetings and before various organizations, conferences with library boards, and the instruction and encouragement given to librarians.

Association or Subscription Libraries. In addition to free tax supported libraries, there exists in the state about fifty subscription or association libraries, managed, as their name implies, by a library association or some other organization, and supported by membership dues, donations, entertainments and other such precarious means of support.

Naturally their incomes are small and while some of them are free to the public, the use of the larger number is restricted to paying members.



CORYDON PUBLIC LIBRARY—CARNEGIE BUILDING

Many of the libraries of the state made their beginning in this way and through this partial service made evident the need of a library and created a sentiment which in time culminated in a tax vote.

Three of the libraries becoming tax supported during the last two years were previously membership libraries and some now working in that way will probably in time seek and secure a tax.

These libraries with small support are in need of help from the commission and this is given in the same manner as to public libraries. As before stated, help is always given in efforts to secure a vote which will bring city support and give the free use of the library to all.

Assistance is also given in securing rural extension from a larger library where that seems the better plan, as was done at Rockford which became a branch of the Charles City library, through the payment of a rural extension tax. Local jealousy, however, often stands in the way of such an arrangement.

Library Assistance. In the work of promoting the usefulness of the libraries, the secretary has the assistance of two trained librarians, one called the library organizer, and the other the library cataloguer, whose work it is, under the direction of the secretary, to go into the libraries, both in their beginnings and those which, because of small incomes, are unable to employ librarians trained in library technicalities, and to give help in the organization of the libraries, according to accepted modern methods, in the installation of a dictionary catalogue, and in the instruction to the librarians which will enable them to carry on the work of their libraries more efficiently.

The length of such visits varies from a few days to several weeks, according to the needs of the work, the libraries bearing the living expenses of the organizers, while the commission pays their salaries and traveling expenses.

Scores of libraries in the state have received such assistance and the work of the libraries has been greatly improved thereby, as no help is given where there is not the promise of its being kept up to the standards thus set.

The flu epidemic of 1918 and the coal shortage of 1919 caused the temporary closing of many libraries, interfering with both the secretary's and the organizers' visits during the season when many are usually made.

Therefore the report of eighty library visits for the past two years is not as large as it otherwise would have been.

Vacancies in the positions of organizer and cataloguer, caused by low salaries and pressure of reference and other work requiring the help of the organizers in the office has also cut down the organizers' visits very largely.

School Libraries. As time has allowed, help has also been given to college, high school and consolidated school libraries, which are large enough to warrant such help, especially to those in towns where no public libraries exist and the school libraries should be the community libraries.

Help of this kind is especially needed in school libraries because in all but a few of the larger cities, the libraries are in charge of teachers, with limited time and no knowledge of library technicalities, which would enable them to properly arrange the library or operate it most efficiently without help and instruction from a trained librarian.

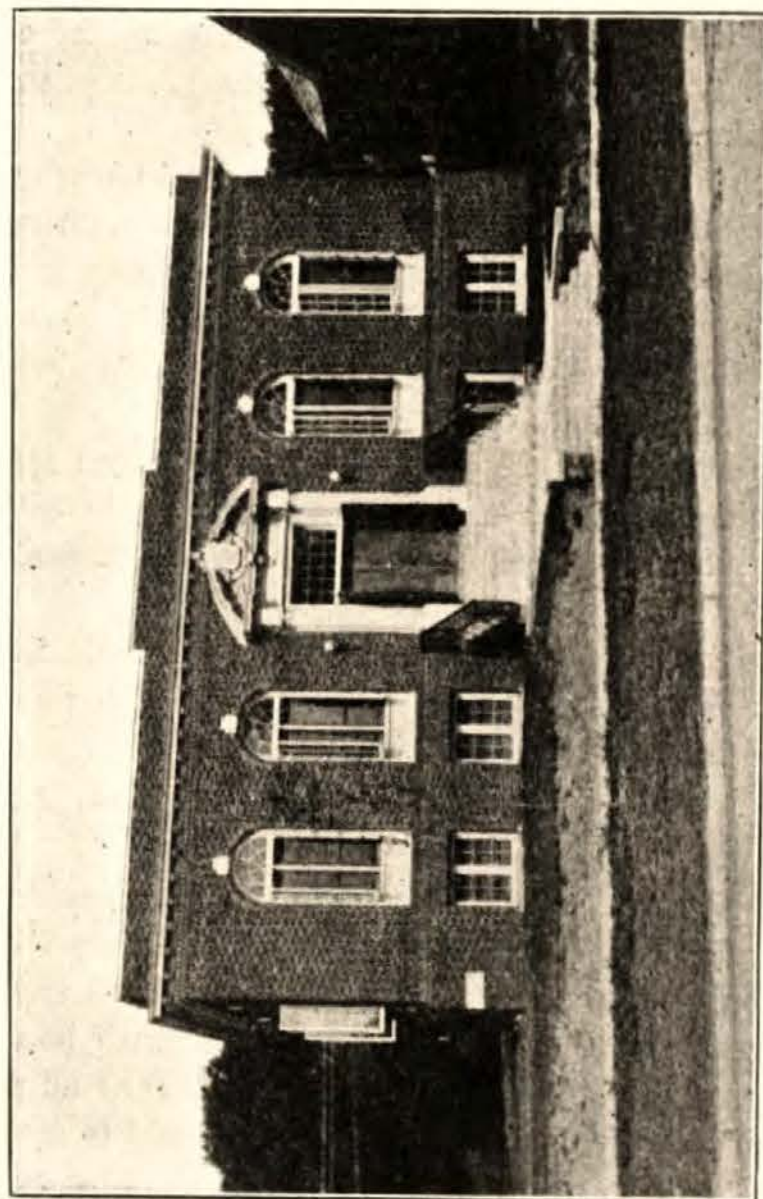
With the increase in the number of consolidated schools, there will be an increase in the calls for organizing help coming to the commission, which, with the present staff, will be difficult or impossible to fill.

That there may be cooperation, instead of duplication between public libraries and school libraries in towns with public libraries and that the school library which is to serve the community also shall be made most efficient for that purpose, such a supervisor, working under the commission would seem desirable.

County Libraries. The number of towns in the state with population sufficient to adequately support a public library with the present maximum of taxation has almost been reached and there are still five counties with no public library within their bounds, besides many small towns and the large rural population of all the counties.

The solution of the problem of supplying books to such communities is believed to be through county library systems, with main libraries at the county seats or other central and accessible locations, and branches and stations in various parts of the counties. The distribution of books could also be carried on by book wagons, traveling from door to door as is done in several other states.

Iowa has a workable county law, though some changes are desirable, but as yet we have no county libraries. There would seem to be no reason why Iowa should not be able to carry on county library work, as is done in the neighboring states of Illinois, Indiana, and



HAMBURG PUBLIC LIBRARY—CARNEGIE BUILDING

Minnesota and it is hoped that the next biennium may see many such county systems in operation. The secretary of the Library Commission is now devoting much time and energy to giving publicity to the plan and information and help to library boards wishing to undertake this work.

Township Extension. While it is true that Iowa has no county libraries, a beginning has been made in the way of township extension and about thirty libraries are now loaning books to from one to six townships, outside their municipal limits, Clarinda and Onawa having the largest of these township systems, and maintaining several branches each. In most cases, however, the loans are made only from the main library, but many people are thus served, who would not otherwise have free public library privileges. County libraries would aid in making free books much more widely accessible to the people of the state.

Library Buildings. Help has also been given by the secretary in planning and equipment of library buildings in the state. In 1900 there was but one Carnegie and five other library buildings in Iowa. On July 1st, 1920, there were ninety-nine public and seven college libraries, occupying Carnegie buildings, aggregating \$1,109,000.00 in library gifts to Iowa. Twenty libraries have buildings erected by other donors or by tax. New buildings erected by Carnegie gifts at Corydon, Hamburg, and Montezuma were opened during the two years just passed.

Library Efficiency. The measure of the efficiency of any library must be the measure of its usefulness to its community. The factors which contribute to the efficiency of a library are the book collection, its selection and condition, the building, its location, suitability and equipment, the organization and administration of the library, but above all, its financial support and the librarian charged with its administration.

That the financial support is too low in most libraries is without question. This has always been true but it is even more true now for library incomes have not increased with the increase in the cost of books, and supplies and even where the maximum has been reached it is too low to properly maintain the library. Not all libraries have reached the maximum allowed by law. Until that is done, there is a responsibility on the library boards, and the city council, and too narrow a policy on the part of the boards, and lack of appreciation of the value of the library on the part of the councils

must be taken as one reason for the failure of many libraries to reach their highest efficiency. (Incomes and tax levies in the different libraries for 1919 appear in the statistics at the end of this report.)

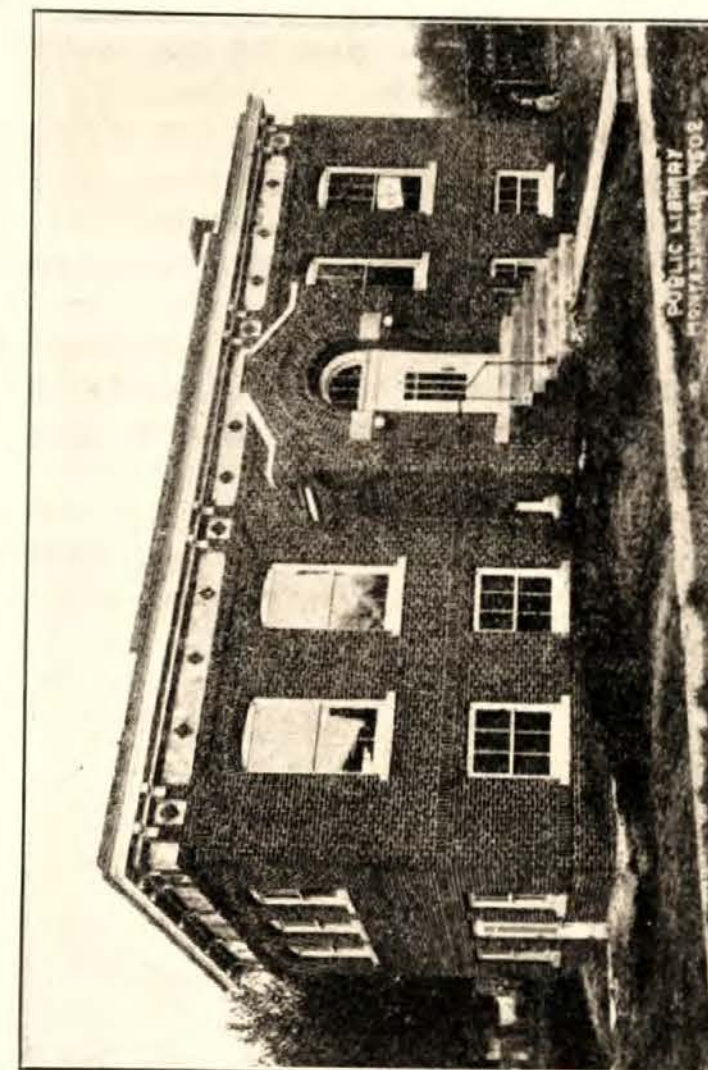
Much of the usefulness of a library can not be computed. But that there may be some basis for measuring, from time to time, the work done in a library, as well as comparing the work of different libraries, the number of books going out of the library as shown by its circulation, is generally taken as a measure of its efficiency.

In order to make a comparison possible between different libraries, the per capita circulation for the population must be taken and even then comparison can only be made between towns of the same size as the per capita increases with a decrease in the population.

Below is given the average which it is considered an efficient library should reach in towns of various sizes with the Iowa libraries in such towns, which come up to or go above that average. It is to be noted that all but two of the librarians in the towns over five thousand population have had full library training, and one of the two has had summer school training, as has also all the librarians in towns between one thousand and five thousand.

Population	Estimated average	Per Capita Circulation	Iowa libraries reaching or exceeding the average
500 to 1000	10 books	10.6	West Branch
		13.9	Paton
1000 to 5000	9 books	9.2	Nashua
		9.5	Tipton
		9.6	Osage
		12.00	Grundy Center
5000 to 10,000	8 books	6.00	Grinnell
		6.1	Red Oak
		7.3	Newton
10,000 to 25,000	5 books	5.8	Mason City
		6.9	Keokuk
		9.2	Oskaloosa
25,000 to 100,000	4 books	4.6	Burlington
		5.2	Clinton
		5.6	Sioux City
		5.7	Council Bluffs
		5.9	Waterloo
		6.5	Cedar Rapids
Over 100,000	3 books	6.5	Davenport
		3.1	Des Moines

Librarians. The factor contributing most largely to the success of a library is the librarian. It is the part of wisdom, therefore, if the library is to justify its existence by paying a dividend in service on the money invested in taxes, that a librarian be employed competent to give such service.



MONTEZUMA PUBLIC LIBRARY—CARNEGIE BUILDING

This requires personal qualifications of a high order, general education equivalent at least to that required of the teachers whose pupils the librarian serves and special library training which will enable her to make the resources of her library most available to her patrons.

In return it is not unreasonable to expect salaries to be paid equivalent to that of teachers with equal preparation. Almost universally they are far below. (See statistics for salaries paid librarians 1919. Some increases have been given but most of them are still too low.)

This has been especially true with the increase in the cost of living for librarians' salaries already lower, have not gone up as have salaries of teachers or business workers, causing many changes in the libraries, and a loss to them and the profession of many competent workers.

The situation is becoming desperate in Iowa and elsewhere, for it means less qualified librarians in many libraries, and depleted staffs in the larger libraries, both tending to decrease in efficiency on the part of the library.

There are twenty-five fewer trained librarians in Iowa now than there were two years ago. The number with summer school training is greater by twenty, but that is less than half taking the course in the two years.

Certification. In order to raise and maintain the standard of librarianship and to assist library boards in securing trained and competent librarians, the Iowa Library Association at its meeting in 1919 adopted a tentative outline of library certification. This, while not obligatory on librarians or library boards, was recommended for trial.

The plan includes a Board of Certification, consisting of the President and Secretary of the Iowa Library Commission as ex-officio members to act in the same offices for the Certification Board, and three additional members, one to be elected each year by the Iowa Library Association.

While a number of states are considering similar plans and a National Board of Certification will soon be created by the American Library Association, Iowa has the honor of being one of the pioneers in this direction, being the second state only to adopt such a plan and the first to create a Board of Certification, New York antedating Iowa in its adoption of an outline by a short time only, but placing its certifying powers in the hands of the Board of Regents of the

State University, which is in charge of all library activities of that state.

Summer School. To assist also in securing the preparation necessary for successful library work, in the interest of increased efficiency on the part of the libraries of the state, a summer school for library instruction was authorized by the commission law, and such a school was conducted by the commission until 1912 when the pressure of work on the executive force was so great that it was omitted for that year.

In 1914 it was resumed by the State University of Iowa, in cooperation with the Library Commission, as a part of its summer school session and has been so continued every year since.

In 1919, and 1920, Miss Blanche V. Watts of Spencer, of the Albany Library School, served as director, assisted in 1919 by Miss Blanche Hawks of Penn College Library, and Miss Grace Shellenberger, and Miss Clara Abernethy as instructors. Miss Abernethy also acted as revisor.

In 1920, the instructors were Miss Carrie Wieder of Marshalltown, Miss Alice Hatch of Davenport, and Miss Mae Anders of Iowa Falls. Miss Ora King of Mitchell, South Dakota, assisted Miss Anders as revisor.

Lectures in library administration were given both years by Miss Julia A. Robinson, Secretary of the Iowa Library Commission.

Librarians Conference. In 1920, a librarians conference was held, in connection with the summer school, but open also to all librarians in the state. Addresses on library and kindred topics were given by state university people and by prominent library workers from outside the state.

These lectures were both inspiring and helpful to all present, and while the attendance was not large, the interest was good and the desire for a repetition of this conference was so widely expressed, that there is promise of a much increased attendance another year.

Library Meetings. Among the meetings which have occurred in the state, or at which library interests have been represented by the Secretary have been the following:

The meetings of the American Library Association and the League of Library Commissions, of which the Secretary of the Iowa Library Commission has been president for the past two years, at Asbury Park in June 1919, and Colorado Springs in June 1920, with a midwinter meeting in Chicago in January, 1920.

The Iowa Library Association meeting at Waterloo in 1919.

District meetings of the Iowa Library Association at Council Bluffs, Sioux City, Ottumwa, and New Hampton, in 1919, and at Marengo, Indianola, Sigourney, Malvern, Missouri Valley, Charles City, Sheldon, and Webster City in 1920.

A National Rural Life Conference at Sioux Falls, South Dakota, in December in 1919 and a National Consolidated School Conference at Cedar Falls, in May, 1920, at both of which the Secretary spoke on library subjects.

At the General Biennial of Woman's Clubs held in Des Moines, June, 1920, an exhibit was made of the work of the Iowa Library Commission, and a library conference and library dinner held.

Among the meetings to be held during 1920, in addition to the Iowa Library Association at Des Moines, in October, are two new ones: a library Trustees Conference at the State Fair and a Librarians' Round Table at the State Teachers Association.

Publications. A bulletin called the *Iowa Library Quarterly* is edited by the Secretary and issued four times a year, by the Library Commission, containing articles on library topics, library notes and news of the state and other items of library interest which will help to keep the trustees and librarians, not able to subscribe for the general library periodicals, in touch with library progress.

The state contract under which the *Quarterly* was printed, expired with December 1919, and the numbers since that date have been issued in parts.

Leaflets. No new leaflets have been issued during the past two years, but revision has been made of several old ones.

Book lists entitled, "Books for Nurses and Social Workers," "The Rural Church and its Task", a revision of the "Child Welfare" list, and three series of "Recent Books of Interest" have been prepared and distributed to assist libraries in book selection and to stimulate good reading through the public libraries and the traveling library. Pressure of work has prevented the preparation of other lists which would be helpful in promoting the reading habit and the selection of good books by libraries and individuals.

Leaflets and booklists now in print are as follows:

Iowa Library Commission Laws.
Iowa Library Commission: Its Purpose and Activities.
Shall a Free Public Library Be Established? (Public Library Laws.)
Making a Library Beginning.
Rural Extension of Public Library Privileges (Laws).

Good Reading for Your Neighborhood.
Free Traveling Library of the State of Iowa.
Books That Travel.
Study Club Outlines.
Books for the Blind.
Traveling Library Picture Collections.
Debate Traveling Library.

TRAVELING LIBRARY SUBJECT LISTS.

Agriculture.
Child Welfare (revised).
Domestic Science.
Nurses and Social Workers.
The Rural Church and Its Task.
Picture Lists.
Recent Books of Interest (three series).

JUVENILE BOOKLISTS.

One Hundred Good Books for Boys and Girls.
Reading List for second grade.
Reading List for third grade.
Reading List for fourth grade.
Reading List for fifth and sixth grades.
Reading List for seventh and eighth grades.
Suggestive List of Children's Books for Christmas Purchase.

PUBLICATIONS OUT OF PRINT.

Iowa Day and a Few Books About Iowa.
Periodicals; Their Value and Use.
Birthdays, Anniversaries and Events.
Library Buildings.
Study Club Programs.
List of Books Recommended for Children's Library; compiled by Annie Carroll Moore.
Traveling Library Lists.
Check-list of State Publications.
List of Books by Iowa Authors.
List of Art Books.
List of Books on Modern Philosophy and Religion.

To assist in the wisest expenditure of their book funds, and in the building up of good book collections in the libraries of the state, the Library Commission subscribes for and distributes each month, one hundred copies of the *Booklist* published by the American Library Association to the smaller libraries whose income does not warrant their subscribing individually.

Statistics and Blanks. The annual report required by law from the public libraries of the state and the statistics for publication in the Iowa Official Register are regularly collected from the libraries by the Secretary. Blanks for this purpose are prepared and furnished free as are also blanks for the keeping of daily and monthly reports in the libraries, the preparation of the annual budget by library boards and the making of the certificate of tax levy to the city council.

A register of the librarians at work in the libraries of the state is also kept on blanks prepared for that purpose.

Library Efficiency Test. While not a state publication, it would not be amiss to mention in this report the Library Efficiency Test, arranged by the Secretary of the Iowa Library Commission and used for two years in her visits to Iowa libraries. During the present year it has been published by the A. L. A. Publishing Board, and is now for sale at 25 cents per copy, thus making it available to other state commissions.

Institutional Librarian. Iowa is in danger of losing her reputation as a progressive library state, not only by her backwardness in county library matters, but also in the direction in which she took rank as a pioneer, viz. in her institutional library work begun by Miss Miriam E. Carey and continued for a number of years by Miss Julia A. Robinson, Miss Eliza Townsend and Miss Grace Shellenberger.

However, since the resignation of Miss Shellenberger in May, 1919, the position of Supervising Librarian of the State Institutions has been allowed to lapse and the work so well begun and so much needed in these institutions has suffered.

If books and libraries are of value to those in health, physically, mentally, and morally, far more are they needed by those shut off from the occupations and recreations of normal life and needing the recreation, the inspiration and healing which the reading of books brings.

It is hoped that the Iowa Library Association will take up the matter and needed legislation be enacted to reinstate this important work.

Provision by law for a Librarian for the Institutions, working either under the Board of Control or under the Library Commission, with sufficient salary to attract and hold a qualified librarian, would seem to be a wise action to take. Many of the institutions have had appropriations for the purchase of books with no one to select or care for them.

American Library Association Books. With the close of the war and the discontinuance of the American Library Association War Service, a number of books from gift and purchase remained in the hands of the War Service committee. These were distributed to the different states, Iowa receiving her share.

The requests coming from Posts of the American Legion receive first attention, after which the technical books were divided between the traveling library and the larger libraries, and the general literature was given to the smaller libraries.

TRAVELING LIBRARY.

The second duty given to the Iowa Library Commission by law, is the operation of a traveling library system for the loaning of books throughout the state. These books are intended first for the use of the smaller communities without other library facilities, and second to supplement the collections of the smaller libraries with incomes insufficient to supply the demands of their communities.

The collection is in two forms: (a) fixed groups of fifty books each, furnishing general reading for adults and juveniles, and becoming a small library in the communities to which they go where the books are reloaned to the individual readers. (b) an open shelf, or general loan collection from which selected or subject groups are made up to meet the needs of the borrowers. This collection also includes a large number of juveniles.

Loans are made to clubs and organizations of all kinds, to schools and churches, and to individual borrowers.

By far the largest number of books, both of fixed groups and from the general loan collection, go to the schools of the state, including rural one-room schools, consolidated schools, graded and high schools in towns without libraries, and high schools and colleges in towns with libraries, but unable to supply debate material needed.

In but few cases can the number of books desired be sent, and to fully meet all requests coming from the schools alone would require many times the present book collection and these requests are for books for the children of the state who have no other means of securing them, and who must go without if they can not be borrowed from the Traveling Library.

Books are also borrowed by teachers for their own professional and recreational reading. Many books are also loaned to ministers, and to county farm agents for their own use and for reloaning to their communities.

During the winter of 1919-1920, twenty sets of fifty books each were loaned to the schools conducted by the Board of Vocational Education, under the Smith-Hughes Act. As the number of such schools will be increased this coming winter, the number of books loaned to each school must be cut down, if all the schools are to be served without too greatly depriving other borrowers of books.

Among the large borrowers, are the women's clubs of the state, many of which depend wholly upon the Traveling Library for the material for their year's work.

Reference Work. Many of the requests, especially from the Women's clubs, come not for specific titles, but for material on subjects requiring much research through books and periodicals and taking the entire time of a Reference Librarian who is then often a week or more behind in this work. Another assistant for the reference work is greatly needed if the work is to keep pace with the demands upon it and satisfactory service be given.

Miscellaneous Work of the Traveling Library. In addition to books, the following material is also available through the Traveling Library:

Study Club Outlines. To assist in the preparation of study club programs, a collection of outlines is maintained in cooperation with the Iowa Federation of Women's Clubs. Although a large number of subjects are covered by these outlines, this work could be made much more satisfactory if the reference librarian had the time to prepare outlines called for, which can not be procured elsewhere.

Debate Material. Material on the subject selected by the High School Debate League is listed each year provided in duplicate and loaned to the schools belonging to the league. Other debate material is also available and largely used.

Books for the Blind. Books for the blind in New York Point, are provided and loaned free to blind readers of the state. If the number using Revised Braille increases, that type must be added also.

Picture Collections. Believing that good pictures have an educational, inspirational and recreational value, a number of good picture collections, both for exhibit and study, are owned and loaned through the Traveling Library.

The pictures in the exhibit collection are framed without glass and packed in especially designed boxes that they may travel with the least possible damage. The only condition connected with their circulation, is that no admission fee shall be charged to the exhibit, as they are the property of the state and must be free to all. These exhibits are in constant demand and a larger number could be used, but the present appropriation does not warrant their purchase.

The only addition which was made to the picture collection during the past two years is a collection of photographs of the Beauty Spots of Iowa, which has been in constant use since its inclusion.

Publicity. Little or no publicity work is done now, as without it the demands are beyond the ability to supply books or the help to handle them.

With money to buy books and an office force sufficient to properly care for the work, there is no limit to the circulation which might be reached, for publicity could then be given, which would bring many borrowers, who now want books but do not know that they may be borrowed from the Traveling Library.

Circulation. All material from the Traveling Library is loaned free, except for transportation charges. All books except those in great demand are loaned for three months; the others for one month. Outlines, debate material, and pictures are loaned for two weeks and time on all but the pictures and thirty day books may be extended.

The selection and ordering of books, the making up of the fixed groups and their preparation for circulation, the keeping of accurate and careful record of their loan and return, the granting of extension and the mending and repairing done in the office and the correspondence growing out of the requests received are included in the work of the various assistants.

SUMMARY.

Books added to the Traveling Library.....	10,074
Total number of books in Traveling Library, July 1, 1920.....	44,039
Books loaned from Traveling Library from July 1, 1918, to June 30,	
1920	92,711
Requests filled from Traveling Library from July 1, 1918, to June 30,	
1920	8,056
Traveling Library stations established.....	733

COMMISSION STAFF.

In order to carry on these various activities, a somewhat large force is required, as the work of extension and supervision and of operating a Traveling Library system throughout the state, is much greater than where but one city is covered by the work of the library.

The present staff of the Library Commission consists of a Secretary and Director of Library Extension, whose duties have already been outlined; of a Library Organizer and a Library Cataloguer, whose work in addition to that done in organization in the libraries of the state, also includes the classification and cataloguing of the books of the Traveling Library, and assisting when needed in the reference and other office work.

For the work of the Traveling Library, two library assistants are also employed; the Librarian of the Traveling Library, who has the direction of the work of that department and the Reference Librarian, whose work is referred to elsewhere, both working under the supervision of the Secretary.

The positions of Secretary, Library Organizer, and Library Cataloguer, Librarian of the Traveling Library, Reference Librarian, and of a Reference Assistant, so greatly needed, can only be filled by people with education, library school training, and library experience, all of which should demand adequate financial returns, equivalent to that of teachers holding the higher positions.

That these positions are now filled at their present salaries by capable librarians, is due to the attraction of the Commission work, as much lower salaries are paid in the Commission office than for similar work in any other kinds of libraries or for clerical work in many places, but the appeal of larger salaries is always strong and vacancies may occur at any time, which will be difficult to fill without increased compensation. (For salaries now being paid, see Official Register for 1918-1920.)

One clerk and stenographer and one stenographer are also employed; the clerk and stenographer does the secretary's work, having much more responsibility in the bookkeeping, making out the bills, sending out warrants, and attending to details in the secretary's absences. The stenographer takes the dictation of the letters, types the lists in connection with the sending of the books from the Traveling Library and does other stenographic work. Another one is needed for the Traveling Library work.

The salaries allowed to the stenographers, with only high school training is equal to that allowed for trained librarians employed to do expert work. The salary of the stenographers should be increased, but the increase given the librarians should be greater.

A record clerk, to keep the records of the loans from the Traveling Library, send overdue notices, check books as they go out and come in, is also one of the necessary employees in the Commission office. The loaning of books by mail requires a larger number of records and more detailed work than in a city system.

For the routine work of the office, in pasting, mending, etc., a general assistant or apprentice is employed. This is not expert work and can be done by a person without training or experience, but the present salary is too low.

The practice of using two high school boys for half time each, continues to be satisfactory, as a salary sufficient to hold a full time boy as a shipping clerk would be in excess of what the trained library assistants are now receiving.

DETAILED STATEMENTS.

The total annual appropriation for the work of the Library Commission is \$15,000.00. This covers all the activities of the Commission, Traveling Library, extension, salaries, traveling expenses, etc. Inasmuch as the law provided that all accounts and expenditures must be audited and allowed by the State Executive Council, the detailed statement of expenditures is given in the printed records of the council.

Large increase in cost of books and all supplies, increase in demands upon the library commission and traveling library, *more* books and *more* help to meet these demands, increase in salaries to attract and hold qualified workers; all these require an increase in the appropriation for the Iowa Library Commission if it is to do the work assigned to it by law.

GIFTS TO IOWA LIBRARIES.

July, 1918, to June, 1920.

Algona. \$200 from the Ladies' Aid Society, to be used for purchase of books.

Davenport. From C. A. Ficke, 113 rare volumes, including specimens of early printing and Elzevirs and Aldine books.

Des Moines. Drake University. Private library of Dr. O. H. Longwell, 1000 volumes.

Des Moines. Public Library. From the Des Moines Woman's Club, illustrated children's books valued at \$800.00 in memory of Mrs. A. C. Cummins.

Indianola. Simpson College Library. 128 volumes by the will of Janet Van Gilder.

Marengo. 127 volumes from G. M. Shaw, of Chicago, in memory of his father and sister.

Mt. Ayr. 150 books from Roy W. Sullivan in honor of his mother.

Mt. Pleasant. Wesleyan College. \$1,000.00 from the Ladies College Guild for books and equipment.

Nashua. \$150.00 from Mr. and Mrs. Max Friend for books.

Nevada. Community Book Fund, \$1,200.00 in \$1.00 subscriptions.

Osage. \$1,000 for books, by the will of Senator James A. Smith.

Ottumwa. By the will of J. T. Hackworth, for many years a trustee of the library, an endowment of \$600,000.00 to become available at the death of his widow.

Sac City. Clock from the Fortnightly Club in memory of Mrs. Loring.

Storm Lake. 200 volumes, from Mr. and Mrs. P. C. Toy.

Washington. Colored reproductions of the "Evolution of the Book", valued at \$200.00.

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY ARRANGED BY COUNTIES.
On a Municipal Tax Basis.

Adair County	Greenfield
Adams County	Corning
Allamakee County	Waukon
Appanoose County	Centerville
Audubon County	Audubon
Benton County	Vinton
Black Hawk County	Cedar Falls, Waterloo
Boone County	Boone
Bremer County	Waverly
Buchanan County	Independence
Buena Vista County	Alta, Storm Lake
Butler County	Parkersburg
Calhoun County	Lake City, Rockwell City
Carroll County	Carroll
Cass County	Atlantic
Cedar County	Tipton, West Branch
Cerro Gordo County	Clear Lake, Mason City
Cherokee County	Cherokee
Chickasaw County	Nashua, New Hampton
Clarke County	Osceola
Clay County	Spencer
Clayton County	None
Clinton County	Clinton, De Witt
Crawford County	Denison
Dallas County	Adel, Perry
Davis County	Bloomfield
Decatur County	Leon
Delaware County	Manchester
Des Moines County	Burlington, Mediapolis
Dickinson County	Spirit Lake
Dubuque County	Dubuque
Emmet County	Estherville
Fayette County	Hawkeye, Oelwein
Floyd County	Charles City
Franklin County	Hampton
Fremont County	Hamburg
Greene County	Jefferson, Paton
Grundy County	Grundy Center, Reinbeck
Guthrie County	Stuart
Hamilton County	Webster City (Kendall Young Library)
Hancock County	Britt, Garner
Hardin County	Alden, Eldora, Iowa Falls
Harrison County	Dunlap, Logan, Missouri Valley, Woodbine
Henry County	Mount Pleasant
Howard County	Cresco
Humboldt County	Humboldt
Ida County	Galva
Iowa County	Marengo
Jackson County	Maquoketa
Jasper County	Colfax, Newton
Jefferson County	Fairfield
Johnson County	Iowa City
Jones County	Anamosa, Monticello
Keokuk County	Sigourney
Kossuth County	Algona
Lee County	Fort Madison, Keokuk
Linn County	Cedar Rapids, Central City, Marion
Louisa County	None

Lucas County	Charlton
Lyon County	Rock Rapids
Madison County	Winterset
Mahaska County	Oskaloosa
Marion County	Knoxville, Pella
Marshall County	Marshalltown
Mills County	Glenwood, Malvern
Mitchell County	Osage
Monona County	Onawa, Whiting
Monroe County	Albia
Montgomery County	Red Oak, Villisca
Muscatine County	Muscatine, West Liberty
O'Brien County	Paulina, Primghar, Sanborn, Sheldon, Sutherland
Osceola County	Sibley
Page County	Clarinda, Shenandoah
Palo Alto County	Emmettsburg
Plymouth County	Le Mars
Pocahontas County	Laurens
Polk County	Des Moines
Pottawattamie County	Council Bluffs
Poweshiek County	Grinnell, Montezuma
Ringgold County	Mount Ayr
Sac County	Odebolt, Sac City
Scott County	Davenport
Shelby County	Harlan
Sioux County	Hawarden, Rock Valley
Story County	Ames, Maxwell, Nevada
Tama County	Tama, Toledo, Traer
Taylor County	Bedford
Union County	None
Van Buren County	None
Wapello County	None
Warren County	Eddyville, Eldon, Ottumwa
Washington County	Indianola
Wayne County	Washington, Wellman
Webster County	Corydon
Winnebago County	Callender, Fort Dodge
Wineshiek County	Forest City
Woodbury County	Decorah
Worth County	Sioux City
Wright County	None

Belmond, Clarion, Eagle Grove

STATISTICS FOR IOWA LIBRARIES FOR 1919—FREE PUBLIC LIBRARIES

Number	Place	Librarian	Building		Books			Borrowers		Branches or sections
			Donor	Year erected	Cost	Number of books	Number of volumes	City	Country	
1	Adel	Pearl De Reus								
2	Albia	Mrs. L. M. Duncan	Carnegie	1908	10,000	5,648	165	17,851	326	36
3	Alden	Mrs. Kittie Catlin	Carnegie	1913	9,000	2,821	150	7,801	397	26
4	Algona	Gertrude I. Sheridan	Carnegie	1905	10,000	7,837	357	28,133	865	
5	Alta	Grace Clemons				1,302	194	4,866	254	33
6	Ames	Kittie B. Freed	Carnegie	1904	16,000	11,856	1,064	29,883	2,453	75
7	Anamosa	Mae Birk	D. A. R.	1900	12,000	5,980	223	19,443	173	32
8	Atlantic	Mary N. Adams	Carnegie	1903	12,000	6,836	320	22,984	1,950	48
9	Audubon	Mrs. Gertrude Nelson	Carnegie	1912	10,000	5,027	177	18,799	1,582	33
10	Bedford	Sara McMaster	Carnegie	1917	10,000	1,956	314	13,118	207	30
11	Belmond	Mrs. Annie Case	H. Crist	1917	12,000	1,939	134	7,501	702	31
12	Bloomfield	Mrs. Mary H. Hinkle	Carnegie	1913	10,000	4,040	422	7,238	1,178	33
13	Boone	Bessie Moffatt	Ericson	1901	15,000	17,143	280	28,938	2,879	66
14	Britt	Susie Petersen	Carnegie	1918	8,000	2,212	709	11,455	756	24
15	Burlington	Mrs. C. P. Millard	Crapo	1898	60,000	43,219	920	113,161	8,324	72
16	Callender	Ethel Oleson								15
17	Carroll	Sadie Stevens	Carnegie	1905	10,000	5,383	432	12,539	209	36
18	Cedar Falls	Mary O. Stuart	Carnegie	1903	15,000	15,623	667	22,104	1,934	57
19	Cedar Rapids	E. Joanna Hagey	Carnegie	1905	75,000	45,135	1,304	266,998		84
20	Centerville	Mrs. Ada Peavey	Drake	1903	30,000	7,798	300	17,917	325	34
21	Central City	Mrs. Lynn Strait	Clegg	1917	2,000	3,282	85	6,410	150	14
22	Chariton	Mrs. A. L. Leonard	Carnegie	1904	11,000	4,848	280	25,367	2,610	36
23	Charles City	Belle Caldwell	Carnegie	1904	12,500	12,624	532	31,986		36
24	Cherokee	Ruth Gibbons	Carnegie	1905	12,000	9,810	454	24,959	1,645	39
25	Clarinda	Harriet Foster	Carnegie	1909	15,000	11,873	1,072	23,622	2,520	33
26	Clarion	Mrs. Belle B. Birdsall	Evarts	1907	10,000	5,145	371	14,086	1,626	30
27	Clear Lake	Mrs. A. M. Ingersoll	Carnegie	1917	10,000	4,124	496	13,928	1,010	50
28	Clinton	Mary A. Egan	Carnegie		45,000	28,513	1,655	137,356	6,342	72
29	Colfax	Josephine Logsdon	Carnegie	1913	6,500	4,794	208	7,085	629	30
30	Corning	Idelle Riddle	Rawson	1900	2,500	6,519	149	10,820	1,340	21
31	Corydon	Gertrude Rew	Carnegie	1919	8,000	3,000	389	9,390	800	21
32	Council Bluffs	Cora Hendee	Carnegie	1905	70,000	36,621	2,304	179,449	10,012	79

STATISTICS FOR IOWA LIBRARIES FOR 1919—FREE PUBLIC LIBRARIES—Continued

28

Number	Place	Librarian	Building			Books			Borrowers		Hours open	Branches or stations
			Donor	Year erected	Cost	Total number volumes	Volumes added in 1919	Volumes loaned in 1919	City	Country		
33	Cresco	Abbie Converse	Carnegie	1914	17,500	7,521	677	17,201	1,901	283	42	20
34	Davenport	Grace Shellenberger	Carnegie	1904	75,000	60,697	6,856	315,297			76	
35	Decorah	Katherine Jewell				2,272	171	9,681	814	29	21	
36	Denison	Grace E. Meyers	Carnegie	1904	12,500	9,468					33	
37	Des Moines	Grace D. Rose	City Tax	1904	300,000	92,280	6,422	330,518	33,813		76	57
38	DeWitt	Elsie F. Saxton	Carnegie	1908	6,500	3,049	62	6,752	605	14	30	
39	Dubuque	May Clark	Carnegie	1902	100,000	40,289	1,503	133,977	9,855	31	75	26
40	Dunlap	Mrs. Rachel Cadwell	Carnegie	1912	10,000	3,692	286	10,954	853	30	25	
41	Eagle Grove	Mrs. Abbie Lukensmeyer	Carnegie	1903	10,000	3,981	138	19,477	624	13	30	
42	Eddyville	Mrs. Bird Kussart				2,046	222	4,261	285	50	6	
43	Eldon	Mrs. Oleitta James	Carnegie	1913	7,500	3,532	253	10,877	1,099	151	33	
44	Eldora	Fannie R. Wilson	Carnegie	1903	10,000	7,687	433	18,941	1,145		48	
45	Emmetsburg	Mrs. Lillian Appleby	Carnegie	1912	10,000	5,015	403	16,278	1,601	97	30	
46	Estherville	Lucile Peterson	Carnegie	1903	10,000	8,438	404	18,281	1,126	63	45	
47	Fairfield	Emma L. Kirk	Carnegie	1893	40,000	28,396	219	14,535			51	
48	Forest City	Mrs. A. V. Erricson	City Tax	1899	2,000	3,396		9,287	1,038		30	
49	Fort Dodge	Isabella Hopper	Carnegie	1904	30,000	20,658	748	93,777	6,033	100	72	13
50	Fort Madison	Rebecca Hesser	Cattermole	1895	25,000	10,199	108	32,206	3,020	2	54	7
51	Galva	Mrs. G. E. Missildine				2,436	76	4,475	165	80	10	
52	Garner	Mrs. F. M. Spayde	Carnegie	1915	6,500	1,710	210	10,022	589		36	
53	Glenwood	Neva Russell	Carnegie	1907	7,500	4,578	398	18,504	868	227	22	
54	Greenfield	Isabel Sidey	Carnegie	1916	7,500	2,605	448	12,439	1,168	28	27	
55	Grinnell	Florence Fisher	Stewart	1901	15,000	13,646	389	30,571	3,924	106	69	
56	Grundy Center	Mrs. W. R. Halden	Carnegie	1912	6,000	5,286	159	20,042	800	294	30	
57	Hamburg	Letha Davidson	Carnegie	1919	9,000	1,608	1,023	4,861	468	22	38	
58	Hampton	Mary E. Kingsbury	Carnegie	1906	11,000	6,552	242	23,636	1,214	94	45	
59	Harlan	Edith Lewis										
60	Hawarden	Elsie Macomber	Carnegie	1903	5,000	2,968	130		1,197	5	30	
61	Hawkeye	Mrs. M. S. Rogers				1,895	50	1,836	97	31	4	
62	Humboldt	Nellie F. Pinney	Carnegie	1909	10,000	4,647	273	12,985	1,422	73	30	
63	Independence	Frances Mason	Munson	1894	15,000	7,227	225		1,115	14	33	
64	Indianola	Mary E. McCoy	Carnegie	1904	12,000	10,246	466	22,280			57	
65	Iowa City	Ethel Tiffany	Carnegie	1904	35,000	19,103	732	56,856	7,799		75	
66	Iowa Falls	Mrs. F. G. Anders	Carnegie	1906	18,000	6,553	310	18,141	1,198	9	39	

IOWA LIBRARY COMMISSION

67	Jefferson	Nellie Hopper	Carnegie	1904	10,000	6,143	93	12,871	1,417		26	
68	Keokuk	Nannie P. Fulton	Rice	1883	30,000	27,384	951	106,506	6,824	2	60	12
69	Knoxville	Ruth E. Browne	Carnegie	1913	10,000	5,387	389	24,668	1,066	17	24	
70	Lake City	Blanche I. Hackett	Carnegie	1910	7,500	3,326	181	9,537	1,090	41	16	
71	Laurens	Mrs. E. G. Coffin	Carnegie	1910	3,800	1,295	141	2,143				
72	Le Mars	Mae Smith	Carnegie	1904	10,000	7,128	116	15,347	1,980	15	48	
73	Leon	Mrs. Sada F. Stout	Carnegie	1906	6,000	3,887	155	12,410	1,657		27	
74	Logan	Winifred McCoid	Carnegie			2,797	358	9,842	549		5	
75	Malvern	Gladys Smith	Carnegie	1917	8,000	2,598	228	9,122	604	25		
76	Manchester	Margaret Lindsay	Carnegie	1903	10,000	8,817	342	20,146	1,592	29	47	
77	Maquoketa	Ida Simpson	Carnegie	1903	12,500	10,825	275	19,652	1,873	37	42	
78	Marengo	Mrs. M. A. Raney	Carnegie	1905	10,000	4,711	178	11,842	1,337	28	36	
79	Marion	Lenna Huffman	Carnegie	1904	11,000	6,345	73	15,290	1,050	53	36	
80	Marshalltown	Callie Wiedner	Carnegie	1903	30,000	17,413		60,964	5,821		69	2
81	Mason City	Lydia Barrette	Carnegie	1904	30,000	21,243	2,039	99,951	6,834		78	11
82	Maxwell	Laura Stone										
83	Mediapolis	Ella Graham				1,646	24	4,547	236	10	10	
84	Missouri Valley	Bessie Fensler	Carnegie	1911	10,000	4,741	197	12,878	1,385	115	30	
85	Montezuma	Ida B. Gordon	Carnegie	1919	8,000	1,817	1,833	6,357	518	89	30	
86	Monticello	Janet Hazard	Carnegie	1904	12,500	5,425	139	14,095	1,075	11	30	
87	Mt. Ayr	Mrs. Luella Tidrick	Carnegie	1917	8,000	2,806	387	12,871	907	100	27	
88	Mt. Pleasant	Elena E. Budde	Carnegie	1905	12,500	16,556	563	21,329	1,866	51	72	
89	Muscatine	Ellen G. Stocker	Musser	1902	40,000	17,119	518	65,646	5,971	29	72	
90	Nashua	Fannie V. Eastman	Carnegie	1905	6,000	4,019	136	11,808	571	63	18	
91	Nevada	Alice L. Lewis	Silliman	1900	10,000	7,307	40	8,630	653	9	30	
92	New Hampton	Bessie W. Porter	Carnegie	1910	10,000	6,098	278	13,988	930	75	36	
93	Newton	Elizabeth M. King	Carnegie	1902	10,000	12,325	536	37,848	3,200	50	42	1
94	Odebolt	Grace Hanson	Carnegie	1904	4,000	4,049	265	8,040	582	35	15	
95	Oelwein	Mrs. Charlotte Bryant				5,186	421	27,189	1,985	25	36	
96	Onawa	Helen Allen	Carnegie	1909	20,000	11,138	438	27,816			45	4
97	Osage	Rena Gray	Carnegie	1910	10,000	7,159	366	26,940	1,328	19	39	
98	Osceola	Mrs. Helen Inghram	Carnegie	1911	10,000	4,783	259	16,134	1,325	75	28	
99	Oskaloosa	Mary B. Lee	Carnegie	1903	22,500	14,323	613	96,777	4,914	527	66	2
100	Ottumwa	May B. Ditch	Carnegie	1902	50,000	37,446	105	88,690	3,171	67	75	12
101	Parkersburg	Mrs. E. A. Betz										
102	Paton	Mrs. W. S. Grant				2,226	53	5,010	246	116	5	
103	Paullina	Evelyn Cowan	Frothingham	1907	5,000							
104	Pella	Cornelia Rhynesburger	Carnegie	1907	11,000	7,557	119	20,321	1,523	73	37	
105	Perry	Flora B. Bailey	Carnegie	1904	10,000	8,968	447	21,403	1,790	21	36	
106	Pringhar	Mrs. Roy H. King										
107	Red Oak	Sarah Palmer	Carnegie	1909	12,500	9,023	408	34,252	551	108	45	
108	Reinbeck	Bethanna Gardiner	Carnegie	1917	6,000	1,670	158	8,233	630	21	30	
109	Rock Rapids	Mrs. Emma D. Anderson	Miller	1902	4,000	5,610	150		1,002	13	30	
110	Rock Valley											
111	Rockwell City	Mrs. F. H. Allen	Carnegie	1909	8,000	5,044	526	8,647	712	16	31	
112	Sac City		Carnegie	1913	8,000	4,727	595	19,349	1,027	181	33	
113	Sanborn	Zaldee McCulloch	Carnegie	1912	4,000	3,719	371	6,819	615	25	7	
114	Sheldon	Mrs. Electa McIntire	Carnegie	1909	10,000	5,818	176	13,696	2,070	12	6	
115	Shenandoah	M. Berdena Jay	Carnegie	1905	10,000	8,809	133	29,257	2,318	517	49	
116	Sibley	Mrs. H. J. Harvey	Carnegie	1917	10,000	2,222	193	12,280	1,084	131	17	

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARIES

29

STATISTICS FOR IOWA LIBRARIES FOR 1919—FREE PUBLIC LIBRARIES—Continued

30

Number	Place	Librarian	Building			Books			Borrowers		Hours open	Branches or stations
			Donor	Year erected	Cost	Total number volumes	Volumes added in 1919	Volumes loaned in 1919	City	Country		
117	Sigourney	Mrs. Orel M. Crocker	Carnegie	1914	\$ 10,000	3,668	632	11,716	2,076	17	33	
118	Sioux City	C. W. Sumner	Carnegie	1913	75,000	58,705	4,678	347,847	15,919		127	
119	Spencer	Charlotte P. Filer	Carnegie	1905	10,000	6,848	264	16,540	932	17	30	
120	Spirit Lake	Erma M. Carlton	Carnegie	1912	10,000	2,959	368	8,648	951		33	
121	Storm Lake	Elizabeth Walpole	Carnegie	1906	10,000	6,532	938	19,524	2,099	31	35	
122	Stuart	Mrs. C. H. Leighton	Carnegie	1908	6,000	4,617	309	9,563	188	5	30	
*123	Sutherland	Mrs. Florence Louthen										
124	Tama	Mrs. H. C. Woods	Carnegie	1907	8,000	5,104	170	13,398	977	23	11	
125	Tipton	Helen M. Morse	Carnegie	1903	13,000	8,641	235	20,662	1,588		39	15
†126	Toledo	Vida Curry										
127	Traer	Ainslie Law	Carnegie	1915	10,000	2,338	200	7,391	515	45	27	
128	Villisca	Frankie J. Barker	Carnegie	1909	10,000	5,006	143	7,921	849	26	25	
129	Vinton	Elizabeth F. Williams	Carnegie	1902	12,500	9,845	330	13,867	209	12	33	
130	Washington	Eva G. Denny	Chilcote	1901	12,500	10,193	317	19,511	217	56	36	
131	Waterloo	Maria C. Brace	Carnegie	1905	45,000	36,086	4,537	195,828	8,551	43	73	46
132	Waukon	Jennie M. Jones				3,030	188	11,200	1,212		30	
133	Waverly	Mrs. E. L. Kenney	Carnegie	1904	10,000	6,935	380	14,571	1,409		33	
134	Webster City	Mr. E. D. Burgess	Young	1905	50,000	14,175	660	31,994	1,696			
135	Wellman	Ella Weller				2,150	386	7,094	205	25	12	
136	West Branch	Mabel Leech	Enlow	1904	2,000	2,865	43	7,621	496	171	24	
137	West Liberty	Mrs. A. Stober	Carnegie	1906	7,500	5,400	163	15,876	1,162	15	30	
138	Whiting	Mrs. Cora Mote				2,894	204				11	
139	Winterset	Mrs. B. E. Howard	Carnegie	1905	10,000	10,392	370	15,274	2,206		33	
140	Woodbine	Mrs. Belle H. True	Carnegie	1910	7,500	3,552	50	9,441	720	100	15	

*No report received for 1919
†New library.

IOWA LIBRARY COMMISSION

STATISTICS FOR IOWA LIBRARIES FOR 1919—FREE PUBLIC LIBRARIES

Number	Place	Population	Year founded	Receipts				Expenditures									
				Income from city tax	No. mills city tax levy	Income from township tax	Income from other sources	Books	Binding	Periodicals	Building, furniture and grounds	Heat and light	Miscellaneous	Librarian	Assistants	Janitor	Number employed
† 1	Adel	1,425															
2	Albia	5,138	1906	\$ 1,802	2½			\$ 184		\$ 79	\$ 117	\$ 344	\$ 59	\$ 655		\$ 172	1
3	Alden	806	1882														1
4	Algona	3,593	1898	2,900			\$ 288	381	\$ 147	204	87	356	133	1,080		348	1
† 5	Alta	1,078					637	160		60	147		88	119		7	1
6	Ames	5,091	1904	5,141			250	871	150	195	494	531	222	1,120	\$ 1,141	503	3
* 7	Anamosa	2,822	1903														
8	Atlantic	5,039	1903	2,626	2½		12	134		58	82	269	51	720		438	1
9	Audubon	2,084	1912	2,170			545	233		80	237	237	537	880		220	1
10	Bedford	1,950	1917	1,615	4½		442	288		75	51	195	35	554		270	1
11	Belmond	1,419	1917	1,368	4		276	127	28	52	112	327	22	480		150	1
12	Bloomfield	2,222	1913	1,397	3		100	183		60	377	239	28	330		250	1
13	Boone	12,253	1885	2,949	2			412	121	136	54	471	96	780	905	129	2
14	Britt	1,445	1918	1,712				893		42	454	151	75	378		138	1
15	Burlington	24,261	1885	14,344	2.9		513	2,388	419	313	1,391	688	4,167	1,685	2,925	996	6
* 16	Callender	398	1903														
17	Carroll	4,081	1900	1,624	2½			227	101	103	412	18	69	900	175	61	2
18	Cedar Falls	6,284	1876	3,102				256	135	116	62	330	480	500	390	326	1
19	Cedar Rapids	40,667	1897	19,079	1.8	\$ 629	1,451	3,655	1,587	557	1,474	1,611	1,615	1,740	7,807	1,394	9
20	Centerville	7,803	1901	2,217	2½			281	112	84	57	291	153	425	253	472	2
21	Central City	735	1895	301				85		23	24	18		100			1
22	Chariton	5,235	1900	2,256	3		50	245	83	79	104	201	77	735	11	312	1
23	Charles City	6,374	1877	3,027				394	35	179	28	489	129	925	231	360	2
24	Cherokee	4,704	1898	3,874				497	320	6	1,237	14	132	865	388	210	2
25	Clarinda	4,478	1905	2,564	3	1,153	69	1,338		135	674	478	126	835	325	195	2
26	Clarion	2,553	1908	1,400				325	99	160	30	247	22	489	80	183	1
27	Clear Lake	2,741	1890	1,728	3½			455	108	87	234	159	238	600	35	300	1
28	Clinton	26,091	1902	10,777				2,612	589	316	1,243	1,217	618	1,286	5,343	970	6
29	Colfax	2,670	1892	1,133	3¾			139	69	73	38	96	111	480	10	90	1
30	Corning	1,884	1897	1,530				187	85	78	35	143	25	428		89	1
* 31	Corydon	1,757	1919	1,076													
32	Council Bluffs	31,364	1881	13,718	2½		744	2,698	505	321	559	943	1,027	1,621	5,966	1,238	8

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARIES

31

Number	Place	Population	Year founded	Receipts				Expenditures										Salaries			
				Income from city tax	No. mills city tax levy	Income from township tax	Income from other sources	Books	Binding	Periodicals	Building, furniture and grounds	Heat and light	Miscellaneous	Librarian	Assistants	Janitor	Number employed				
33	Cresco	3,199	1904	1,918	3	572	10	561	139	88	275	579	108	820	180	247	1				
34	Davenport	48,483	1900	28,228				8,308	1,180	743	1,290	998	2,529	2,300	10,996	2,200	12				
35	Decorah	4,021		790	1			278	50	107	13		1,547	352			1				
36	Denison	3,455	1904	1,859			60	193		91	21	129	213	705	2	328	1				
37	Des Moines	105,652	1882	43,888				9,661	2,047	1,204	915	2,372	3,164	2,592	18,480	3,712	24				
38	DeWitt	1,877	1902	1,154			86	93		36	84	254	6	452	18	15	1				
39	Dubuque	41,795	1902	12,780	1/2			2,004	749	411	229	956	827	1,180	4,876	1,080	7				
40	Dunlap	1,393	1913	672		493	75	54	31	67	106	144	72	480		118	1				
41	Eagle Grove	4,038	1904	1,765	2.6		252	406	88	43	209	358	136	480	16	217	1				
42	Eddyville	1,046	1909	314				204					20	88			1				
43	Eldon	3,030	1907	719		400	27	269	33				131	311		135	1				
44	Eldora	2,720	1878	1,660	3	100	504	455	111	130	540	112	152	900	157	115	1				
45	Emmetsburg	2,647	1908	2,605	3 1/2			380		138	50	209	74	480		240	1				
46	Estherville	4,123	1903	2,519			19	511	141	103	86	64	176	750	140	357	1				
47	Fairfield	6,113	1853	2,799	2 1/2		267	301		175	362	522	85	720	300	480	2				
48	Forest City	2,153	1909	725				127	23	62	275	96	74	393		11	1				
49	Ft. Dodge	19,372	1895	10,696	2 1/2	275		1,671	175	214	750	608	840	1,470	3,065	1,088	5				
50	Ft. Madison	9,507	1893	2,912				501	64	134	49	222	169	750	445	360	2				
51	Galva	478	1907	380			7	111		18			25	166			1				
52	Garner	1,226	1907	1,356	5	215	38	251		55	60	198	320			320	1				
53	Glenwood	3,291	1906	1,060	5		282	150	49	65		139	27	540		87	1				
54	Greenfield	1,624	1916	1,781	5			419		11	288	310	111	600			1				
55	Grinnell	5,061	1894	2,841	3	129	55	495		159	862	35	210	800	771	317	4				
56	Grundy Center	1,620	1912	1,525		174		246	77	72	13	168	107	700			1				
57	Hamburg	2,204	1919	1,276	5			814		32	534	52	175	280		170	1				
58	Hampton	3,025	1892	2,429				260		82		374	59	1,030	56	241	1				
59	Harlan	2,825															1				
60	Hawarden	2,025	1901	1,175				179	57			5	16	365		146	1				
61	Hawley	614	1898	67			16	45					16	40			1				
62	Humboldt	2,061	1909	1,591	3		294	349	43	114	30	320	100	560		240	1				
63	Independence	3,683	1873	1,600				283	68	134	20	167	45	592		250	1				
64	Indianola	3,495	1884	3,229	4 1/2			621	95	31	1,341	64	68	1,035	514	304	2				
65	Iowa City	12,033	1897	5,720	2 1/2		500	1,249	302	480	717	503	345	933	1,955	840	3				

66	Iowa Falls	3,716	1895	2,633	3		39	361	108	109	398	104	108	715	100	175	1
67	Jefferson	3,103	1901	1,993	3.3			177	13	60	113	182	100	480		344	1
68	Keokuk	15,239	1863	3,975	1 1/4		804	1,222		176	159	98	194	900	1,380	720	3
69	Knoxville	3,541	1912	1,721	3			283	146	128	342	283	132	360	180	180	2
70	Lake City	2,224	1905	769			54	117		39	31	109	6	300		165	1
71	Laurens	848	1906	636				284		6	15	34	2	175			1
72	Le Mars	5,070	1906	2,546	3			155	69	93		196	115	1,060		335	1
73	Leon	2,199	1906	836	2 1/2			289		54		33	32	356	2	71	1
74	Logan	1,641	1913	965		309		542	41				196	180		12	1
75	Malvern	1,254	1913	900	5			128		44	11	211	45	365		17	1
76	Manchester	3,102	1900	1,802				255	64	85		326	69	780	20	88	1
77	Maquoketa	3,756	1904	1,782	2 1/2		374	763	78	95	163	298	70	600	240	258	2
78	Marengo	2,037	1904	1,332	4		146	191	102	76	56	291	52	400		224	1
79	Marion	4,675	1902	1,350	2 1/2			210	27	80	249	473	134	534		157	1
80	Marshalltown	16,065	1898	6,086	2 1/2			1,314	496	243	399	569	448	3,070		600	3
81	Mason City	17,152	1893	14,262	3 1/2			2,029	422	370	1,330	848	1,303	1,200	4,554	772	7
82	Maxwell	856	1901														
83	Mediapolis	867		288	1			48		8	66	12	2	82			1
84	Missouri Valley	3,761	1887	2,592	5			339		65	144	465	44	767		252	1
85	Montezuma	1,326	1919	2,097	4	150	136	870	22	51	1,295	131	1,440	351		135	1
86	Monticello	2,159	1904	1,688			25	189	63	84	168	208	26	630		176	1
87	Mt. Airy	1,708	1913	1,273	4		329	384	65	75	18	197	12	679		108	1
88	Mt. Pleasant	4,089	1902	3,032	4		10	688	179	217	192	122	54	540	395	243	2
89	Muscatine	15,785	1901	7,681	1 1/2			658	182	203	1,587	628	154	1,127	2,180	780	4
90	Nashua	1,282	1902	809			138	280	52	57	29	73	12	375		80	1
91	Nevada	2,686	1876	1,901				35		57	401	323	573	450		116	1
92	New Hampton	2,664	1898	1,515			131	212	59	57	202	160	144	459	20	106	1
93	Newton	5,165	1896	3,415			123	707	70	115	226	257	107	1,140	860	420	2
94	Odebolt	1,236	1898	840			224	224		101	234	85	32	350		110	1
95	Oelwein	7,137	1911	2,336	3			390	69	82	44		80	778			2
96	Onawa	2,210	1902	2,212	3 1/2	925	659	618	99	116	51	16	785	960	464	153	2
97	Osage	2,779	1875	2,518			1,000	415	252	106	173	443	113	745		385	1
98	Osceola	2,714	1911	1,229	2 3/4			176	25	65	51	140	88	540	98	135	1
99	Oskaloosa	10,485	1899	6,656	3 1/2			926	351	234	291	713	324	1,080	1,572	496	3
100	Ottumwa	22,437	1902	6,035				517	394	247	184		472	3,493		575	4
101	Parkersburg	1,207															
102	Paton	359	1909	357	5		38	50			164	7	10	85			1
103	Paulina	875	1908														
104	Pella	3,096	1906	1,556				205	92	94	13	148	31	520	240	180	2
105	Perry	5,455	1904	2,039				447	38	110	263	265	46	750	133	306	2
106	Primghar	923															
107	Red Oak	5,601	1908	3,023	3			403	215	171	275	400	160	900	300	360	2
108	Reinbeck	1,257	1915	1,287		76		144		55	208	60	18	530		136	1
109	Rock Rapids	2,031	1893	2,504	4			187	22	96	62		52	600		150	1
110	Rock Valley	1,306															
111	Rockwell City	1,864	1909	1,689	4.7			215	34	68	380	252	75	550	20	301	1
112	Sac City	2,521	1912	1,675	3	199	70	689	66	63	253	110	85	640	53	165	1
113	Sanborn	1,456	1901	566	3			284		32	43	63	19	180		96	1
114	Sheldon	3,323	1897	1,958		300		160	94	68	1,664	588	27	619		180	1
115	Shenandoah	5,637	1905	2,474	3			276	54	115	112	233	128	960	510	260	2

Number	Place	Population	Year founded	Receipts				Expenditures						Salaries			
				Income from city tax	No. mills city tax levy	Income from township	Income from other sources	Books	Binding	Periodicals	Building, furniture and grounds	Heat and light	Miscellaneous	Librarian	Assistants	Janitor	Number employed
116	Sibley	1,755	1908	791	4			241	43	56	155	113	20	600			1
117	Sigourney	2,109	1914	2,224				432	94	70	338	165	124	440		260	1
118	Sioux City	61,774	1877	30,807	2			5,665	1,330	122	2,541	2,252	4,053	2,675	14,363	3,620	23
119	Spencer	4,176	1905	2,433			21	442	169	16	333	258	36	530	143	250	1
120	Spirit Lake	1,602	1894	1,734	5		329	149	6	84	108	360	168	360		250	1
121	Storm Lake	3,153	1906	2,599	3			475		96	695	233	62	910		315	1
122	Stuart	1,849	1901	1,331	5			317	89	87	1,005		903	480			1
123	Sutherland	812															
124	Tama	2,621	1906	1,253	3½		30	240	46	32	21	24	242	300		142	2
125	Tipton	2,176	1901	2,292	3½		65	426	93	75	238	318	157	810	308	369	2
126	Toledo	1,721	1920														
127	Traer	1,378	1912	1,085	3½		225	151	3	33	325	283	75	438	16	47	1
128	Villisca	2,132	1908	1,163	2.3			136	86	60	6	191	61	400	17	78	1
129	Vinton	3,996	1902	1,676	2.3			512		111	190	80	40	600	80	190	1
130	Washington	4,544	1878	1,983	2			517	72	120	206	133	115	720	208	120	2
131	Waterloo	33,097	1897	25,611	3½		42	5,257	617	797	3,335	1,431	1,434	1,745	11,035	1,596	16
132	Waukon	2,168		925	2		50	211	42	55	5	26	94	562		80	1
133	Waverly	3,561	1865	1,843				450	152	110	188						1
134	Webster City	5,834	1898	5,665													1
135	Wellman	839	1908	633				400	15	2	82	8	3	150	11		1
136	West Branch	712	1904	868	3½			38	39	79	199	44	56	275		5	1
137	West Liberty	1,760	1900	1,320				109	72	89	181	156	48	430		195	1
138	Whiting	642	1913				1,300	156	28	69	77	223	18	310			1
139	Winterset	2,869	1892	3,207				534			106	203	157	1,546		575	2
140	Woodbine	1,613	1906	674			58	63		199	165	39	41	317		150	1

*No report received for 1919.

†New library.

‡Included with librarian's salary.

§Supported by endowment.

ASSOCIATION AND SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARIES

Place	Name of Library	Librarian	Volumes added in 1919	Total number of volumes
Afton	Library Association	Mrs. Lester Brown	65	1,000
Anita	Public Library			
Anthon	Public Library	Mrs. Mate D. Chattin	12	1,432
Aurelia	Library	Mary Dick		422
Avoca	Public Library	Mrs. W. A. Maxwell	50	2,661
Belle Plaine	Public Library	Mrs. Ida H. Rank	125	2,523
Brooklyn	Public Library	Gertrude A. Newkirk	40	520
Clearfield	Public Library	Mrs. Iva Parslow	53	722
Coon Rapids	Public Library	Mrs. M. Schloterback	200	1,600
Creston	Public Library	Bella Alderson	394	4,734
Dow City	Association Library	Ellen Goddard	85	678
Elliott	Public Library	Irene Moore	269	665
Exira	Thursday Club	Mrs. Mary Fulton	20	1,800
Garden Grove	Public Library	Mrs. R. O. Hoadley	399	1,503
Gowry	Library Association	Mrs. Frank Triplett	30	500
Greene	Public Library	Mrs. Choice Sprowl	100	2,370
Griswold	Public Library	Mrs. E. O. McCarthy	50	700
Ida Grove	Public Library			
Keosauqua	Public Library	Mrs. E. E. Sherman	206	3,880
Kiron	B. Y. P. U. Library	Alice N. Sandberg	57	793
Lansing	Public Library	Marth Hemenway	91	1,722
Manson	Public Library	Mrs. Henry Young		
Marathon	Library	Jennie Hartshorn		300
Marcus	Library Association	Mrs. W. E. Willey	287	1,268
Morning Sun	Public Library	Lemma Beck		
New Sharon	Public Library	Laura Gable	91	1,211
Newell				
Northwood	Library Association	Mrs. A. K. Trustem	95	1,400
Orange City				
Panora	Public Library	Mrs. A. W. McBride		
Postville	H. S. Library	Edna B. Stolt	100	1,400
Redfield	Library	Mrs. J. L. Banday	50	1,000
Rockford	Public Library	Della Graham	45	800
Rockwell	Public Library	Mrs. G. R. McClelland	118	1,034
Salem	Woman's Club	Mrs. S. T. Davidson	29	1,045
Scranton	Library	Mrs. Louis E. Butler	25	815
Seymour	Library Association	M. A. Wagner		1,000

LIBRARIES IN STATE INSTITUTIONS UNDER BOARD OF CONTROL

Place	Name of Library Librarian—Position vacant	Volumes added in 1919	Total number of volumes
Anamosa	State Reformatory		8,312
Cherokee	State Hospital	52	2,369
Clarinda	State Hospital	15	1,018
Davenport	Soldiers' Orphans' Home	12	2,792
Eldora	Training School for Boys		3,345
Fort Madison	State Penitentiary	317	6,887
Glenwood	Institution for Feeble Minded Children	25	902
Independence	State Hospital	50	1,936
Marshalltown	Iowa Soldiers' Home	283	1,611
Mitchellville	Training School for Girls	85	1,526
Mount Pleasant	State Hospital	50	2,615
Oakdale	State Sanatorium for Treatment of Tuberculosis	129	942
Rockwell City	Woman's Reformatory		
Toledo	Juvenile Home		
Woodward	State Hospital and Colony for Epileptics	110	200

COLLEGE AND ACADEMY LIBRARIES

Place	Name of Library	Librarian	Volumes added in 1919	Total number of volumes
Cedar Rapids	Coe College	Jessie B. Weston	829	16,435
Clinton	Wartburg College	Wm. J. H. Knappe	70	6,000
Decorah	Luther College	Karl T. Jacobsen	640	22,037
Des Moines	Des Moines College	Caroline Laird	1,606	18,740
Des Moines	Drake University	Rae Stockham	1,136	33,583
Des Moines	Grand View College			
Dubuque	Columbia College			
Dubuque	Wartburg Theol. Seminary	Geo. J. Fritschel		1,200
Epworth	Epworth Seminary	Mrs. Jessie Fogg	40	3,456
Fairfield	Parsons College	Leila Sanders	3,000	15,000
Fayette	Upper Iowa University	Dora F. Carter	339	8,839
Forest City	Waldorf College	Jessie B. Doersam		1,200
Grinnell	Grinnell College	Isabelle Clark	2,700	64,200
Hopkinton	Lenox College	Maude Earhart	20	7,200
Indianola	Simpson College	Gertrude Bean	641	13,907
Iowa Falls	Ellsworth College	Della Croot	135	8,349
Lamoni	Graceland College	Lyda Elefson	520	10,080
Mt. Pleasant	Iowa Wesleyan College	Mrs. Florence McKibbin	673	18,308
Mt. Vernon	Cornell College	May L. Fairbanks	1,186	48,734
Oskaloosa	Penn College	May Hunt	450	8,350
Pella	Central College	Maria Greiner	204	9,000
Sioux City	Morningside College	Mrs. Jessie H. Jackson	625	22,625
Storm Lake	Buena Vista College	Edith Cooke	541	12,896

MISCELLANEOUS LIBRARIES

Cedar Rapids	Bohemian Reading Society			
Cedar Rapids	Iowa Masonic Library	Newton R. Parvin		
Davenport	Academy of Sciences	J. H. Paarmann	1,061	70,489

STATE SUPPORTED LIBRARIES

Ames	Iowa State College	M. Gladys Rush, Asst.	6,015	80,000
Cedar Falls	Iowa State Teachers College	Anne Stuart Duncan	2,784	56,929
Des Moines	Historical Department	Alice Marple	1,061	23,249
Des Moines	State Library (Inc. Law and Med. Lib.)	Johnson Brigham	7,513	162,599
Des Moines	Traveling Library		10,074	44,039
Iowa City	State Historical Society	Ruth A. Gallaher	1,844	54,376
Iowa City	State University	Jane E. Roberts	11,840	159,459
Iowa City	S. U. I. Law Library	E. A. Wilcox	1,454	25,335

LIBRARY GOAL IN IOWA.

A book for every person in Iowa through the libraries of Iowa.
Population (1915) 2,358,066.)

PRESENT SUPPLY

	Volumes	Population to be served
Public Libraries	1,196,508	857,111
Traveling Libraries	44,039	1,500,955

NEEDS

More books in Public Libraries and the Traveling Library.

Greater efficiency on part of many libraries.

More trained librarians to secure greater efficiency.

Better salaries to attract and hold competent librarians.

Larger support for libraries to buy more books and pay better salaries.

More determination on part of library boards to secure needed support.

Greater appreciation on the part of tax levying bodies of value of books and libraries.

County libraries in every county.

Supervising Librarian for the State Institutions and for school libraries.

SOME LIBRARY LEGISLATION NEEDED

Library Commission.

Increase in appropriation.

Increase in salaries.

More help on staff.

Reference Library assistant.

Another Stenographer.

School library supervisor.

Public Libraries.

Change in time of annual report to commission office.

Increase in maximum tax for support.

Clearing up of tax provision for building improvements.

Library Extension.

Changes in county library law.

Miscellaneous.

Supervising librarian for State Institutions under Board of Control.